THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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BATHED IN BLOOD.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE CAPITOL.

Colonel Alston and Ed. Cox Have a Hostile Meeting, In Which the Former Gets Killed and the Latter Severely Wounded—The Facts Before and After the Killing.

Yesterday afternoon another bloody tragedy was enacted in this city. It came on suddenly and the terrible news, as it first circulated from mouth to mouth, was scarcely believed by those who heard it. It had been so generally hoped that days, and even years, might pass before such another event would startle the community that men dreaded to learn the truth. The fact was only too true and too awful. The verification was swift, and crowds flocked to view the scene and the participants in one of the completest death-duels on our records.

THE ACTORS IN THE DUEL

were two citizens well known in our community and numbering hosts of friends. One of them was Colonel Robert A. Alston, of the adjoining county of DeKalb, and its representative in the present general assembly. The other was Captain Ed. Cox, of DeKalb county, and one of the sub-lessees of penitentiary convicts. Colonel Alston was chairman of the penitentiary committee of the present house of representatives and the author of the bold and horrifying report upon our penitentiary lease system which caused so wide a sensation in November last.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY

was in the middle room of the offices of the state treasury in the capitol building. The state treasury is located upon the ground floor of the building and immediately in the corner at the inte section of Marietta and Forsyth streets. The room was about twelve by fifteen feet in dimensions and was used as a sitting room and desk office by Colonel Murphy, clerk to the treasurer. It was the one into which the vault opened. In it the parties met and the affray occurred in the presence of State Treasurer Renfroe, Captain Nelms, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, and the tax collector of Gilmer county, Mr. P. H. Milton, and who was present to get a receipt for tax collections paid into the treasury. The room is rather confined in size and, with its furniture added, made an arena for combat wonderfully adapted to produce mortal consequences.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The real facts in all their legitimate connections which preceded and led up to the fatal encounter are difficult to be ascertained in the present state of affairs. One of the actors is dead and the other seriously wounded and forbidden to talk upon the subject. Other parties acquainted with the main facts have to be relied upon for the matter of the present narrative, and these statements made during the intense excitement following the dreadful event may unintentionally be somewhat at variance with the facts developed upon a judicial investigation hereafter. We have endeavored to get at the truth in the matter and we give the connected account made up from the statements of those who would consent to speak about them. They are to the effect as below given.

THE CONVICT LEASE ACT

passed by the general assembly in 1876, under which the convicts of the state were leased to companies formed and designated as "penitentiary companies." One of these companies was composed of several gentlemen, among whom were Senator Gordon, B. G. Lockett, W. B. Lowe and Colonel C. B. Howard. The convicts of the state are divided in a certain manner between these companies for a fixed sum per annum for each convict, and are employed by the lessees in labor upon farms, in mines and in railroad constructions, etc., as they may be made most profitable.

Mr. Cox was a sub-lessee under General Gordon, and had about sixty of the convicts engaged in agricultural labor upon a farm in Taylor county. General Gordon has been for sometime anxious to sell out his interest in the lease and sever his connection with the employment of convict labor under this system. He has been endeavoring to do so for some months, and when Colonel Alston, who has always been a warm personal friend of General Gordon, left Washington a few days ago, General Gordon gave him a power of attorney to sell his interest in Penitentiary Company No. 2.

THE BIDDING AND BARGAINING.

It appears that Mr. Jessie Walters, of Albany, who is a representative from Dougherty county in the present legislature, had been in correspondence with General Gordon upon the subject of this interest and was desirous of purchasing the same. When General Gordon placed the interest in the hands of Colonel Alston for sale he wrote to Mr. Walters, informing him of the fact and suggesting that he see Colonel Alston concerning the matter. Several days ago Mr. Walters came to this city with the view of meeting Colonel Alston and negotiating about the interest offered for sale. Colonel Alston reached the city from Washington on Sunday last and on Monday had an interview with Mr. Walters. In the meantime Mr. Cox, who was a neighbor of General Gordon and Colonel Alston and an intimate friend of many years' standing of the latter, had decided to get out of the lease business himself, and some arrangement had been made between him and Mr. Walters upon that subject also. The substance of it was, as we learn, that in the event Mr. Walters purchased the Gordon interest upon advantageous terms he would also take Mr. Cox's interest upon terms satisfactory to the latter. Upon this account Mr. Cox was particularly anxious that the Gordon share should be passed over to Mr. Walters, and naturally set himself to the task of aiding this result. When Mr. Walters and Colonel Alston met, however, the former would not consent to pay the price demanded by Colonel Alston, which was $4,000. Colonel Alston was acting as the agent of General Gordon, and was anxious, as his friend and agent, to realize from the sale a sum that would free General Gordon from the lease without loss. In other words, that amount of money would have just covered the expenses of General Gordon in the transaction. Colonel Alston refused to make better figures and Mr. Walters said he would not buy and bade Colonel Alston adieu. This to Colonel Alston was an understanding that negotiations were at an end in that direction. He looked elsewhere and found a party who would buy in the person of Colonel C. B. Howard, one of the co-lessees. Colonel Howard agreed to purchase the interest for $4,000, and it is said a portion of the purchase money was paid to make the bargain certain.

TRYING TO BREAK THE BOND.

When the fact was made known that Colonel Alston had contracted with Colonel Howard it is alleged that Mr. Cox became greatly excited, and declared the matter should not take that direction. He was so intent upon making the trade so as to give himself the advantage he sought, that he sought out Colonel Alston to try and effect his purpose. Prior to finding Colonel Alston he visited Colonel Howard and asked to know whether, in the event the trade was consummated, he, Howard, would consent to trade with him, Cox, for his interest in the matter. Colonel Howard replied that he would not talk about that at this time; he could not make but one trade at a time and he was buying the Gordon interest as it stood, subject to the sub-lease held by Cox. This turn of affairs, it seems, led Mr. Cox to a stronger determination to upset the trade and secure the transfer of the interest to Walters. Whether Walters had anything to do with this determination we know not, further than that he is understood to say he did not.

THE FIRST ALTERCATION.

The fact appears to be that Cox first encountered Alston in the barber-shop of Dougherty Hutchins, on Marietta street, about noon. He asked Alston into the back room to talk, and Alston afterward stated that Cox demanded of him that he rescind the trade with Howard and make the one with Walters, stating that Walters would pay more than Howard for the interest at stake.

Colonel Alston replied to him that it was now impossible to do that thing. He had sold to Howard and the trade must stand. He had offered the refusal of the share to Walters and he had declined to take the same.

Mr. Cox persisted and said if Alston did not sell to Walters, he (Cox) would be broken, or ruined, and he did not intend to stand it. His duty to his family, he said, demanded the consummation of the other transaction and it must be done.

Alston again refused, and explained his reasons. It is here stated that their conversation became audible to those in the shop at the time and that Alston was talking in a conciliatory way while Cox was angry and very much excited. He denounced Alston sweepingly as not having treated him right and demanded that Alston do as he, Cox, desired.

Alston said he could not do it and would not if he could. He told Cox he would not be bullied into doing the thing proposed to him.

It is stated that Cox drew, or had in his hand, a knife with which he threatened to

CUT ALSTON'S THROAT

unless he acquiesced in the plan proposed. He seemed to have had an idea of frightening Alston into compliance.

Alston told Cox he was unarmed and desired no difficulty with him. Cox then told him to go and arm himself and meet him there at that place in five or ten minutes. Alston said he would do it, and they parted. After Alston left it is alleged that Cox indulged in very abusive language about Alston, and said if Alston did not do right in the matter he would kill him before sun-down.

It was then seen that both the men were excited and angry and a serious difficulty was expected to arise between them.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

We learn that Mr. Cox went into the saloon of Mr. Pause, near by, and met several parties there. He attempted to borrow a pistol there and said he "wanted one d—d quick" and remarked to Colonel A. L. Harris that he had had a fuss with Bob Alston and intended to kill him. He made no concealment of this intention, but he was refused the loan of a weapon and advised not to have a difficulty. But he persisted and went to the gun store of Heinz & Berkele, on Whitehall street, after a pistol He said he "wanted a d—d good one and well loaded." He bought a new nickel-plated revolver, of the "Swamp Angel" pattern, we believe, and it was carefully loaded for him by the vendor. He then went back to Marietta street and was in that vicinity evidently upon the lookout for Alston.

ALSTON'S MOVEMENTS.

When Colonel Alston left the barber-shop he went to the state capitol and entered the office of the state treasurer. He met there Colonel Renfroe, Colonel Howard and others, and spoke of the entire transaction with Cox at the barber-shop. He detailed Cox's demands and threats, and of his own part in the quarrel. He seemed ready and disposed to return to where Cox was, as he had promised, but his friends insisted upon his not doing so and prevented him from it. He had evidently armed himself for the affray which he said he knew was certain to be provoked. Where he procured the pistol or from whom is at present in mystery.

While he was thus engaged in conversation a messenger arrived from Cox. This person was a young man named Sams, we learn, who has been in the employ of Cox. He brought word to Alston that Cox

WAS READY AND WAITING

for him and to come on and see it out, or fight it out like a man! Alston asked Sams if Cox was drinking, and Sams replied that he did not know, but that he was very much excited.

Alston told Sams to go back and say to Cox that he would not come to meet him, but for Cox to attend to his own business, and he, Alston, would attend to his; that he wanted no difficulty with Cox, and it would do neither one of them any good to shoot the other. The young man went away and, it is supposed, told Cox what Alston had said.

Alston then got up and, as Governor Colquitt was at dinner, he started out to find the governor or intercept him upon his return. He met the governor on Forsyth street and told him all the facts in the matter, and remarked that he believed, in justice to himself and family, and in self-defense, he ought to get a double-barreled shot-gun and

KILL ED. COX ON SIGHT.

The governor at once dissuaded him from any such idea, and told him that the matter could be arranged peacefully; that he would send word to Cox and try to calm him and in his cooler moments endeavor to harmonize affairs. As the governor then went on to his office Alston stopped at Peter Berron's restaurant, on Forsyth street, and said as he had had no dinner he would go in there and get something to eat.

Alston went into Berron's and the governor reached his office and sent Captain Nelms, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, to find Cox, and, if possible, persuade him to go no further in the affair and not precipitate a difficulty with Alston. Captain Nelms went down Marietta street and found Cox, we learn, in the "Girl of the Period" saloon, and tried to call him out to speak with him. Cox said: "Excuse me, captain, I am very busy, and am waiting here for a friend." Captain Nelms replied that he wanted to see Cox on very important business, but Cox again declined and Captain Nelms went back to Governor Colquitt and so reported. The governor asked him to go again, and he started to do so.

About this time Alston saw Cox coming excitedly toward the capitol with his right hand conveniently placed for a prompt resort to his pistol. He called the governor's attention to the fact and went out. Cox entered the treasurer's office to find Alston. As he passed in at the door he saw through the glass front of the desk a person wearing a silk hat, whom he took to be Alston but who was

THE WRONG MAN.

It was Professor B. F. Moore, as Cox discovered when he had passed around into the middle room to the entrance behind the counter and half drawn his pistol to shoot at the supposed enemy. The colored messenger in the office, Peter McMichael, saw the movement and was prepared to frustrate the shooting. When Cox saw the party was not Alston he turned and went out, making his way up stairs into the executive department in search of Alston.

Alston in the meantime went back to the treasurer's office and sat down. He again spoke of the impending difficulty, being told that Cox had just been there hunting for him. He said that it was "a terrible thing to be forced into a difficulty with a man who was hunting you down, as Cox was doing him." Almost immediately after this Cox came again into the treasurer's office and found Alston there. Cox and Alston were both considerably excited, but Cox seemed to be exceedingly angry as well.

They began the controversy again, Cox telling Alston that he had treated him wrong and had to answer for it. Alston got up, and putting his hand gently upon Cox, said to him:

"Mr. Cox, I do not want to have any difficulty with you about this matter, and there is no need for it. Let us drop it now. It will do you no good to kill me, and do me no good to kill you—not a bit in the world."

Cox replied in an abusive manner and continued to denounce Alston and to urge him on to the affray. It was thought his object was to goad Alston to make the first attack. At the time only Treasurer Renfroe and the tax-collector of Gilmer county were in the office, Captain Nelms coming in soon after. While the quarrel was in progress the Gilmer gentleman remarked that Cox was abusing Alston beyond endurance and that Alston ought not to let a man talk to him in that way, but ought to kill him.

Treasurer Renfroe, fearing the difficulty, told them not to have a fight in his office. Upon this

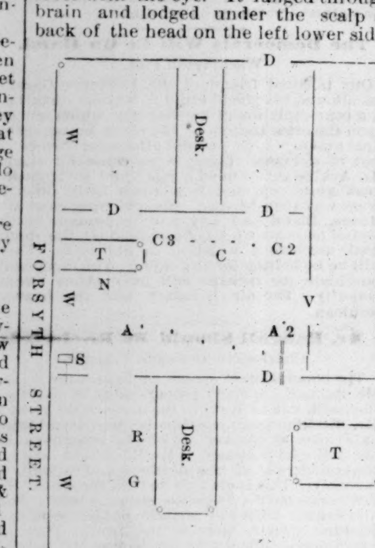
COX INVITED ALSTON OUTDOORS

to settle the matter, but Alston declined to go, repeating that he did not want any difficulty. Cox replied that he should have one. Alston said if he could not avoid it he supposed he would. Cox told him he could not get out of it, and Alston asked him if he wanted to begin it right then. Cox said that was as good a place as any, and that a difficulty was what he had come for. He went to the front door of the room and attempted to shut it. Treasurer Renfsoe told him not to shut that door, but Cox paid no attention to him, but, seeing that it was hooked back to the wall, he unhooked it and shut it. He then turned and advanced towards Alston, who also rose and stepped forward. Captain Nelms ran between them and catching each by the shoulder with his hands, but as he did so

BOTH MEN DREW THEIR PISTOLS

and began to fire at each other with great rapidity. Captain Nelms fell back upon the table, and Treasurer Renfroe and the other man were standing in the room next to Marietta street and near the door where Colonel Alston was standing in front of the stove.

Colonel Alston, when he arose from his chair, had his coat buttoned across his breast, but he unbuttoned it and drew his pistol from an inner pocket. His was a self-cocking pistol, and this enabled him to get the first shot at Cox, the ball striking Cox on the left side of the upper lip and penetrating the mouth and jaw. Cox then got into the corner and fired at Alston, but missed him and the ball went into the wall behind. Alston then fired twice in succession, his second ball striking Cox in the left hand, fleshy part between the thumb and fore-finger, and the third shot going wild and burying in the plastered wall about a foot from the floor and close to Cox—so close, it appears, as to have gone through the breast portion of his coat as he stooped and leaned sideways to avoid the shot. Cox then rose and fired his second shot, the ball penetrating the right temple of Colonel Alston, about an inch from and level with the eye. It ranged through the brain and lodged under the scalp at the back of the head on the left lower side.



D D—Doors. A—Alston's first position.
W W—Windows. A2—Where Alston fell.
T T—Tables. C—Cox's first position.
S—Stove. C2—Cox's second position
L—Lounge. C3—Cox's third position.
R—Treas. Renfroe. N—Nelms's position.
G—Tax-Collector. V—Vault door.

COLONEL ALSTON STAGGERED, REELED

and fell in the other door, athwart the threshold, bleeding profusely and unconscious upon the instant. Mr. Cox changed position from the corner to the opposite side near the table, but seeing the effect of this shot he did not attempt to shoot again. He was bleeding himself copiously from the wounds in the mouth and in his hand. He said to Treasurer Renfroe: "We are both of us killed!" and then he went into the front room and laid down upon the lounge. The shots had been heard all around and through the building, and men came running to the scene of the tragedy. The spectacle at this juncture beggars description, and sickened all who saw it. The floor of the room was slippery with pools of blood, and yet the faint blue smoke from the pistols was creeping along the ceiling in search of an outlet. One of the men was lying upon the floor at full length, with the blood streaming from that horrible shot in the head, and the other was moaning upon the sofa four or five feet away, with the blood choking him and flowing from his mouth and his hand dripping as though taken from a pool of crimson life-blood. On the floor were found a pistol-ball and some of the teeth knocked from Mr. Cox's mouth when he was hit. The picture was one that baffled imagination and nothing so vivid in its silent testimony of the desperate affray so fatally closed could be put upon canvas or in printer's ink upon this page.

A VAST CROWD

of excited people were gathering at news of the tragedy and the rooms, the vestibule and the windows' faces were packed with the curious and anxious throng. The police and physicians were speedily on hand. Drs. Love and Todd took charge of Colonel Alston, and at once began to try and revive him and bring him to consciousness. Dr. Taber was in charge of Mr. Cox and did all in his power to relieve him of his sufferings. The wound in Colonel Alston's head was at once pronounced mortal; those of Mr. Cox were deemed painful, but not serious. Colonel Alston was placed in an easy position and restoratives applied, while his wound was sought to be staunched and his head bathed. The affair came on at 3:20 p.m., and for nearly two hours the men were thus tenderly cared for by physicians and friends. Colonel Alston became very restless, and urged his way once clear across the room in his struggles. He returned to consciousness once and only for a brief moment or two. Mr. Frank Gordon, son of Senator Gordon, was promptly at his side and in reply to his question Colonel Alston once pressed his hand as a sign of recognition and faintly called his name, "Frank." Then with a struggle he said: "I am dying—."

"LET ME SEE MY WIFE."

Between Colonel Alston and his wife has always existed the tenderest and sincerest love and confidence. In all circumstances they were more like the youthful lovers of the long ago than the husband and wife, with well-grown children at their sides. It was his last sane request—that never-failing devotion crystallized into expression—"let me see my wife!" She was at her home in DeKalb county, all unconscious of the calamity that had overtaken her husband and doubtless preparing his welcome when his return should be made. A carriage was at once sent posthaste to bring her to his bed-side, for soon after he was taken upon a stretcher and tenderly borne to a bed in the room of Mr. Walker, in the Grant building, corner of Marietta and Broad streets. In this connection, it may be cited as significant beyond their knowledge, when upon leaving home in the morning Colonel Alston said to his wife, that he would get his business arranged that day and

"AFTER TO-NIGHT I WILL BE AT HOME!"

When the night came to earth it had already closed down its eternal veil over the mortal eyes of the man.

Mr. Cox was removed in a carriage to the residence of Dr. Taber, 82 Decatur street, where he now lies closely attended by his friends. He was taken into custody by the police and a member of the force is kept at the house to guard him until he is able to be removed and delivered to the sheriff. As the case does not appear bailable, in that event he will have to go in jail to await the meeting of the superior court on the last Monday and last day of March.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL ALSTON

occured at 6:40 p.m., at the room above mentioned. He was surrounded by his wife, daughter and son, and by numerous friends. He remained unconcious, and did not recognize his wife or children. Mrs. Alston bore the situation with great fortitude until the moment of the final struggle and then the scene of grief and woe was one one of unutterable awe. Tears and sobs of sorrow filled the air and followed after the spirit in its flight into the great unknown.

The body was cared for in the best manner and remains until this morning laid out in the chamber where he died. It will be taken home to-day and the funeral will be had to-morrow in Decatur, at 2 p.m. The notice of the time and circumstances of the funeral is given elsewhere in our columns.

Colonel Alston leaves a wife and four children—two girls and two boys. Mr. Cox also has a family of a wife and four children.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE CITY.

The sad and bloody event was one of the most regretted affairs ever known in our history. All Atlanta knew "Bob Alston," and they were few who did not admire and esteem the man, above whatever faults he had, because of his manly virtues and his chivalric and yet kindly traits of character. The streets were filled all evening with men discussing the affair, and an universal expression of sorrow was heard. It did not seem real to know that Alston was dead, and the news spread like a telegraphic message from ear to ear and house to house. The friends of both parties are plunged into endless regrets that they should have thus marred and closed their useful careers.

NO INQUEST OR TRIAL.

Last night after the death of Colonel Alston the coroner was notified of the fact, but in consideration of the circumstances attending the homicide and the fact that ample witnesses to all the facts are accessible, he decided that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest over the remains.

We also learn that it is the probable purpose of the friends of Mr. Cox to have him waive a committing trial and go on to await the action of the grand jury and higher courts. In this event there will be no legal inquiry into the facts until the regular term.

MR. COX'S CONDITION

at midnight was reported to be very favorable. His wounds are not dangerous, but up to a late hour he was restless and could not be gotten to sleep.

He has spoken to several of his visiting friends, and it is said that he claims to have acted in self-defense in the affray; that Alston advanced upon him and fired at him, striking him in the face before he fired back at Alston. When first shot he was very close to Alston, and his face is full of powder-grains from the pistol charge.

COLONEL ALSTON'S CAREER

was one rich in episodes of a remarkable and often romantic nature. He was a man of peculiar character. He was descended from a famous family, the Alstons of South Carolina, who were men of power and reputation, and whose dash and courage made them remarkable. They were duellists born and men who rated life as a bauble in a combat for a principle, or a sentiment of honor and pride, or in vengeance for a wrong inflicted. Colonel Robert A. Alston was to this manner born, and he succumbed to that fatality which he so often declared was an inheritance of his name — a death by violence. The history of his family in this regard is a part of the traditional history of the south in the days when men fought and died at each other's hands to wipe out insults, imputations and wrongs. We cannot now recapitulate the record. The man who fell yesterday and has passed from among his fellow-men was one who deserved a longer life and a better fate. He was brave to recklessness, generous to a fault, kind as a woman and unswerving as a friend. He was endowed with intellect and his strokes of success were inspirations of genius. He was irrepressible in energy and exhaustless in resources. He went where others dared not go, undertook what others dared not attempt and succeeded where others had failed and failed again. He was a restless worker and one who never tired in the pursuit of a purpose. Those who knew him best appreciated his character at high standards and those who might not esteem him were those who had been so unfortunate as to know his faults and see none of his virtues. All in all his death was untimely, unhappy and calamitous.

Colonel Alston was born in Macon, Ga., on the last day of December, 1832. After emerging from his school-days he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Charleston, S. C., and at the age of 24 years married Miss Mary Charlotte MaGill, daughter of a large planter. He began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1858. He pursued the law until the war came on, when he entered the service and rose to distinction as one of the leading spirit in Morgan's raiders. He was one of the bravest of that brave band, and through a hundred fights recklessly invited death but never received a wound. At the battle of Cynthiana, Ky., it is related that he lost his breakfast by having his biscuit shot from between his teeth. After the war he come back to his charming home in DeKalb county and engaged successively in law, farming and journalism, up to the past two or three years. He was one of the owners and managers of the ill-fated Atlanta Herald, a journal whose brilliancy and enterprise made it famous in its day. Of late he has returned to his profession of law, and in claim cases has made much money, the bulk of which he gave promptly away to the creditors of his newspaper venture. He was well-known all over the union, and in Washington City was a general favorite with public men in congress and in the government. He was a shrewd observer of men, and could mould them often to his purposes as with the hand of a master spirit. He was a good citizen, and in his office of a representative in our general assembly his career promised to be of great usefulness to the state.

PREVENTING A PROPHECY.

Colonel Alston has often remarked to the writer and to others, in the realistic language of the west, that he felt as though he could not be spared to a peaceful death, but that he should some day "die with his boots on!" He said this to Captain Ed. Mercer, one of his most devoted admirers, and when yesterday Captain Mercer looked upon the dying form of his friend and he recalled the almost prophetic words. And when the body was carried to a bed chamber the faithful friend followed it and tenderly drew from the feet of Colonel Alston the boots in which he stood when he was shot down. He did not want to see that prophecy fulfilled to its letter.

Any further particulars of this tragic affair that may be ascertained will be given in our next issue.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

Jacob Hummell's Good Fortune.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A special from Marrow Bone, Ky., gives an interesting account of the recovery of a hidden treasure. Robert Olvills, at the beginning of the war, hid in the cave on his farm $65,000 in gold and $10,000 worth of jewelry, imparting the knowledge of the fact only to his wife. Shortly afterwards he started to Nashville to sell cattle, and was never heard of again. It was supposed he was killed by guerrillas. His wife lived on, hoping for his return, but told no one of the treasure till on her death-bed last week, when she informed her pastor and attorney of the treasure, and after her death it was found in good order. She bequeathed her farm and $40,000 to a servant, one of her old slaves, who had been faithful to her, and invested the remainder for her husband in case of his return. One thousand dollars is given to her home paper, the Glasgow Times.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The Enquirer to-morrow will publish an account of the good fortune of Jacob Hummell and wife, who believe the latter to be an heir to an immense fortune in London. Casper Weiss, an admiral in the English navy, died in 1804, leaving £1,000,000 out at interest. At various times heirs have been advertised for, and recently one of the advertisements was seen by Mrs. Hummell, who believed the party to be her grandfather. Correspondence commenced, and the parties are fully confirmed in their belief, and Mr. Hummell will leave for London on Thursday next. The estate is now worth twenty million dollars. Mr. Hummell is sixty years of age and his wife seventy-three.

A Lively Time in Council.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 11.—The common council met last night to make the city appointments. The greenbackers have a majority of two, and by the operation of the previous question which they called in for every office, they would not allow the republicans to name a single man to be voted on; consequently the opposition withdrew in contempt when the chief-of-police was ordered to arrest them and bring them back, although the withdrawal did not leave the body without a quorum. The chief, after an hour's search, reported that he could not find them. The greenbackers then passed a resolution declaring the absentees in contempt. The greenback slate then went through without a break. Considerable excitement prevails.

Archbishop Purcell's Affairs.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Archbishop Purcell has received from Cardinal McCloskey assurances of assistance from Catholic congregations in the country. At a conference held recently between the cardinal and archbishops of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore it was decided that the case of the archbishop of Cincinnati should be given preference over all others. The matter will be brought before the bishops of the country immediately. Plans will be promulgated afteer aster and be presented to different congregations through their priests.

The Wimbledon Team.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Lieutenant Colonel John G. Blanchet, speaker of the house of commons, takes charge of the Wimbledon team this year, with Major Woosley Kingston second in command.

The Lucky Numbers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The principal prizes drawn in the state lottery were as follows: 49,211 drew $30,000; 41,220 drew $10,000; 95,937 drew $5,000; 97,022 and 78,262 each drew $2,500. The capital prize was sold in Norfolk.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A NOBBY STUDENT AT VASSAR.

An Old Express Robber Arrested—A Kentucky Midnight Call—A Bullet in His Head—The Sheriff Killed and Two Little Girls Murdered—A Fearful Crash.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 11.—At the beginning of the term one year ago a young lady from New York entered the freshman class of 1878 at Vassar college. She was then sixteen, of slight figure, brown-haired, pretty, and a young person of buoyant spirits, who speedily became something of a character among her fellow-students. It is said, however, that the faculty found her intractable and subjected her to a course of mild discipline which she did not like. She had entered the college under peculiar circumstances. Her father had endowed a scholarship there at a cost of $8,000, and she was the first to receive its benefits. Finally, much of what was considered infelicitous in the girl's ways was overlooked by the faculty, and under the new order of things matters moved along more smoothly.

Just before the last holiday week she was again, however, in open rebellion against the authorities. She expressed a determination to accompany a fellow-student to the latter's home in the west to spend the holidays. The head of the college protested with emphasis, but when the time arrived the young rebel went on her proposed trip and returned in due time and resumed her studies. In the meantime she was corresponding with and meeting in Poughkeepsie every Saturday, when the young ladies are permitted to leave the college to do their shoping, the young son of her father's partner in New York.

Thus matters stood up to Friday, February 21, when the young woman was missing. Inquiry discovered that, within the assistance of two of her chums, she had quietly packed her wardrobe and stolen away. The young man had a carriage in waiting for her, and on her arrival they went to the residence of Dr. Elmendorf, of the Second Reformed church in Poughkeepsie, and were married. They were driven to the Nelson house, where they remained until Saturday afternoon, going then to New York. Dr. Elmendorf, it is said, was induced to perform the ceremony only by the presence of a gentleman of high standing in this city who accompanied the couple to the house and vouched for their character and the regularity of the proceeding. The father of the bride and groom are in business together, the former being a wealthy manufacturer of a proprietary "bitters."

The two girls who assisted his daughter in making her escape from the college have been expelled and sent home.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Omaha says an important arrest was made there of H. C. Holland, charged with being an express robber in the fall of 1875. He was an engineer on the North Missouri railroad, and with a confederate entered an express car as the train was approaching St. Louis, over-powered the messenger, locked him up and rifled the safe of about three thousand dollars and got away. Holland, after considerable wandering, came to Omaha, tried several places and finally enlisted as a private soldier at Fort Omaha, whither the officers eventually tracked him. Information has been received here that the Spotted Tail Indians are greatly dissatisfied at their isolation, and want to get back to the Missouri river, where supplies are cheaper.

On Saturday night a party of 15 masked men called at the residence of Wm. Moore, a brother of General Moore, the cattle king of Winchester, Kentucky, and told him that unless he made an immediate settlement of his debts he must leave the country. Moore procured a shot-gun and fired into the crowd. The latter fired a volley in return, three shots taking effect in Moore's body, inflicting severe wounds, and two men who were suspected of being implicated in the affair were afterwards arrested and lodged in jail. Yesterday their confederates overpowered the guard and liberated them.

John R. Avontall, an old and respected citizen of Marion, Ohio, was found dead in bed this morning with a bullet hole in his head and the bed clothing on fire. It is supposed he was murdered by some person endeavoring to rob the premises and the bed was set on fire to remove any evidence of murder.

H. H. Vickery, sheriff of Douglass county, Missouri, went last Saturday with a posse to the house of S. H. Alsop to arrest him. Alsop resisted the process and fired several shots at the sheriff's party, one of which killed the sheriff. Alsop and his little five-year-old girl were then killed by the sheriff's posse and two other persons wounded. The child's death, of course, was not designed.

Later particulars of the disaster at Mechanics' hall to-day show the number of injured to be more than at first reported. At the time of the accident there were about five hundred in the hall. One hundred and fifty persons were precipitated to the floor below. The recovery of John Nealey, Henry Skidder, Charles Ricker and Beuben Chadbourne is doubtful. Public sentiment is bitter against the builders of the hall, which, it is claimed, was built in a criminally careless manner.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 11.—The coroner to-day concluded his investigation into the cause of the death of Sammy Hunter, whose mutilated corpse was found in the river near Braddock's last week. The verdict was that Hunter met his death at the hands of Samuel McLean and Samuel Gisal, and Theo. Gross, colored, was an accessory after the fact. The prisoners were remanded for trial.

NORTH BERWICK, ME., March 11.—The floor in Mechanics hall gave way this forenoon, during a town meeting, precipitating nearly 500 persons to the floor below. No one was killed, but many were fearfully and probably fatally injured. Among those seriously injured are John and George Neal, internally; Thomas Ricker, shoulder and leg broken; Reuben Chadbourne, both legs broken; Henry S. Kidder, internally; Thomas E. Goodwin, ankle broken; David Hanson, George Dutch, George Varney, ribs broken; slightly injured, J. R. Hanson, Samuel Grover, S. Emery, Charles Cook, Frank Nutter, William Ricker, Edgar Weymouth, Herbert Johnson, Nicholas Wiley, Chadborne Nicholas, Pinkham Lindley, Asa Chancy, Nathaniel Herde and William Neal. Medical aid was immediately summoned from adjoining towns.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—No fires occurred last night, but evidences of preparation of incendiary work were abundant. Rags and paper, saturated with coal oil, were found in numerous buildings. The military and extra police are still on duty, with orders to arrest all persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to shoot those found lurking about alleys and refusing to halt when ordered.

The time for the meeting of the democratic state committee has been changed to March 28.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 12.—George W. Pankey, a conductor, was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning at Tuscumbia, Alabama, by Arthur W. Morgan, night train dispatcher. Examination proved that Morgan acted in self-defense, and was discharged.

GALVESTON, March 11.—The News' Fort Worth special says the incoming Fort Yuma stage, with two passengers, was robbed near Granbury this morning by five highwaymen, who covered the driver and passengers with pistols. The mail pouches, supposed to contain very valuable packages, were rifled.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—John Heath, colored, indicted for killing Louis Schmidt, white, by stabbing him, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Jacob Ott, recently convicted of counterfeiting, was to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, $2,000 fine and cost of prosecution.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia iron merchants' association to-day, the prices of all descriptions of merchant iron were advanced fully five per cent.

THEN AND NOW.

The Senate of 1861 and the Senate of 1879.

The senate of the United States, for the forty-sixth congress, which convenes in Washington on the eighteenth instant, will be democratic by a majority of eight, thirty-eight states being represented. The republicans will be a minority in that body for the first time in eighteen years. The last democratic senate, in which only thirty-three states were represented, adjourned sine die on the fourth of March, 1861. As a matter of curiosity we reproduce the roll of each body—that of 1861 and that of 1879. It is worthy of note, as a coincidence, that the democratic majority in 1861 was precisely what it is to-day—eight:

1861.

ALABAMA.
Benj. Fitzpatick, D.
Clement C. Clay, jr., D.
ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson, D.
Wm. R. Sebastian, D.
CALIFORNIA.
Wm. M. Gwin, D.
Milton S. Latham, D.
CONNECTICUT.
L. S. Foster, R.
James Dixon, R.
DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard, D.
Wm Saulsbury, D.
FLORIDA.
David L. Yulee, D.
Stephen R. Mallory, D.
GEORGIA.
Alfred Iverson, D.
Robert Toombs, D.
ILLINOIS.
Lyman Trumbull, R.
Stephen. A Douglas, D.
INDIANA.
Graham N. Fitch, D.
Jesse D. Bright, D.
IOWA.
James Harlan, R.
James W. Grimes, R.
KENTUCKY.
J. J. Crittenden, Amer.
Lazarus W. Powell, D.
LOUISIANA.
John Slidell, D.
Judah P. Banjamin, D.
MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin, R.
Wm. Pitt Fessenden, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner, R.
Henry Wilson, R.
MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce, D.
A. Kennedy, Amer.
MICHIGAN.
Zach. Chandler, R.
K. S. Bingham, R.
MINNESOTA.
Henry M. Rice, D.
M. S. Wilkinson, R.
MISSISSIPPI.
Jefferson Davis, D.
Albert G. Brown, D.
MISSOURI.
James S Green, D.
Trusten Polk, D.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Daniel Clark, R.
John P. Hale, R.
NEW YORK.
Wm. H. Seward, R.
Preston King, R.
NEW JERSEY.
J. R. Thompson, D.
John C. Ten Eyck, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.
T. L. Clingman, D.
Thomas Bragg, D.
OHIO.
George E. Pugh, D.
Ben. F. Wade, R.
OREGON.
Joseph Lane, D.
Edward D. Baker, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. Bigler, D.
Simon Cameron, R.
RHODE ISLAND.
Jas. F. Simmons, D.
Henry B. Anthony, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
(Seceded.)
TENNESSEE.
Andrew Johnson, D.
A. O. P. Nicholson, D.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, D.
John Hemphill, D.
VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer, R.
Solomon Foot, R.
VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason, D.
Robert M. T. Hunter, D.
WISCONSIN.
Charles Durkee, R.
James R. Doolittle, R.
RECAPITULATION.
Republican.........26
Democrats..........36
Americans..........2

1879.

ALABAMA.
John T. Morgan, D.
Geo. S. Houston, D.
ARKANSAS.
Aug. H. Garland, D.
J. D. Walker, D.
CALIFORNIA.
Newton Booth, R.
James T. Farley, D.
COLORADO.
Henry M. Teller, R.
N. B. Hill, R.
CONNECTICUT.
W. W. Eaton, D.
O. H. Platt, R.
DELAWARE.
Thos. F. Bayard, D.
Eli Saulsbury, D.
FLORIDA.
Charles W. Jones, D.
Wilkinson Call, D.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, D.
John B. Gordon, D.
ILLINOIS.
David Davis, Ind.
John A. Logan, R.
INDIANA.
Jos. E. M'Donald, D.
Dan'l W. Voorhees, D.
IOWA.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, R.
Wm. B. Allison, R.
KANSAS.
Preston B. Plumb, R.
J. J. Ingalls, R.
KENTUCKY.
James B. Beck, D.
John S. Williams, D.
LOUISIANA.
Wm. Pitt Kellogg, R.
B. F. Jonas, D.
MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin, R.
James G. Blaine, R.
MARYLAND.
Wm. Pinkney White, D.
James B. Groome, D.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry L. Dawes, R.
George F. Hoar, R.
MICHIGAN.
Zach. Chandler, R.
Thomas W. Ferry, R.
MINNESOTA.
Sam. J. R. McMillan, R.
William Windom, R.
MISSISSIPPI.
Blanche K. Bruce, R.
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D.
MISSOURI.
Frances M. Cockrell, D.
George G. Vest, D.
NEBRASKA.
Algernon S. Paddock, R.
Alvin Saunders, R.
NEVADA.
William Sharon, R.
John P. Jones, R.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Edward H. Rollins, R.
To elect—a republican.
NEW JERSEY.
Theo. F. Randolph, D.
John R. M'Pherson, D.
NEW YORK.
Francis Kernan, D.
Roscoe Conkling, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Matt. W. Ransom, D.
Z. B. Vance, D.
OHIO.
Allan G. Thurman, D.
Geo. H. Pendleton, D.
OREGON.
LaFayette Grover, D.
James H. Slater, D.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Wm. A. Wallace, D.
J. D. Cameron, R.
RHODE ISLAND.
A. E. Burnside, R.
Henry B. Anthony, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Manning C. Butler, D.
Wade Hampton, D.
TENNESSEE.
James E Bailey, D.
Isham G. Harris, D.
TEXAS.
Samuel B. Maxey, D.
Richard Coke, D.
VERMONT.
George F. Edmunds, R.
Justin S. Morrill, R.
VIRGINIA.
Robert E. Withers, D.
John W. Johnston, D.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Frank Hereford, D.
Henry G. Davis, D.
WISCONSIN.
Angus Cameron, R.
Matt. H. Carpenter, R.
RECAPITULATION.
Democrats..........42
Republicans........33
Independent........1

THE ARKANSAS SCANDAL.

The Committee Exonerates the Legislature from the Charge of Bribery.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, March 12.—The majority report of the bribery investigating committee find nothing in the evidence reflecting directly or indirectly upon Colonel Robert Johnson or in his conduct of the senatorial canvass, but his record in this, as in all other previous contests, is above suspicion, nor do they find anything in the testimony which reflects directly or indirectly upon Senator Walker in any attempt to bribe any member. There is no testimony whatever which shows that any member received a bribe for his vote in the senatorial election and no satisfactory evidence of any offer of a bribe was made to any member.

Wheat and Politics.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The republican city convention to-day nominated A. M. Wright for mayor, Colonel P. W. Rickaby for city attorney and M. A. Farwell for treasurer.

The wheat market seems greatly demoralized, prices to-day having declined 2 cents with weak feeling and a pressure to sell at the 1 o'clock close. The reaction is chiefly on account of the rumors regarding Keene's movements.

Lost Anchors.

GLOUCESTER, March 11.—The schooner Clara F. Friend, one of the missing vessels, arrived here last night, having lost three anchors. She reports having seen five vessels on Brown's bank after the storm.

The Ice Moving.

PITTSTON, PA., March 11.—The ice in the Susquehanna river here commenced to move last night and it is now passing quietly down the river. All fears of the anticipated ice gorge is now removed.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE unfortunate tragedy at the capitol yesterday upset the regular run of all the offices.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT is still signing the 4 per cent bonds. The demand for them is unabated.

PROFESSOR ORR, state superintendent of the public schools, has gone to Talbotton, where he will address the citizens on education.

THE agricultural department is supplied with samples of nearly all the fertilizers made. They will be strictly analyzed and the results published to the world.

COLONEL N. C. BARNETT, the present secretary of state, has spent more years in the service of Georgia than any official in the state. No better officer ever was found.

THE Educational Weekly, of Chicago, in a notice of the same speech, says: "The second address was delivered by Hon. G. J. Orr, superintendent of schools of Georgia; subject: "The Needs of Education in the South." This was one of the ablest papers to which we have ever listened."

IN speaking of his recent speech in Washington city, the editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly says: "It has seldom been our good fortune to listen to a discourse such as was given by Dr. G. J. Orr, of Georgia, on 'The Needs of Education in the South.' It was luminious with historical light and glowing with the earnestness of Christian zeal."

STEPPING TO TIME.

NEW YORK'S TRAMPING SENSATION.

The Third Day of the International Walking Match—O'Leary Lagging Along Behind—A Telegram from England—The Heavy Receipts at the Gate, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 11.—About twenty minutes after ten o'clock this morning the record of the pedestrians stood: Rowell, 145 miles; Harrimon, 131 miles; Ennis, 120 miles; O'Leary, 116 miles.

Rowell's face is greatly flushed, yet he keeps up his quick gait, spurting at intervals. Harrimon walks steadily, keeping up the same gait constantly. Ennis keeps hard at work. He has made the best mile so far in the match—in eight minutes and twenty seconds. O'Leary goes around the track mechanically. The opinion is freely expressed that something is the matter with him. His face wears a dazed appearance as if he was stupefied. Brandy is freely given him as a stimulant. Some bets were made this morning on O'Leary coming last in the match, and they found takers. Betting heavy on Rowell and odds two to one were taken on him. There were also some bets made on Harrimon coming in first. At 12 o'clock noon the score stood as follows: Rowell, 149 miles 1 lap; Harrimon, 139 miles 2 laps; Ennis, 126 miles 2 laps; O'Leary, 122 miles 3 laps. About midday it was reported that Rowell was feeling very sleepy, and it required an effort to fight the sensation off.

Rowell this morning received the following dispatch from Sir John Astley: "London, March 11.—To Rowell, Gilmore's garden: Go it, my boy. Don't overdo it. Tell Atkinson to put on a century for me. Astley." The century, Mr. Atkinson said, was 100 pounds English money, or $500 in American coin.

Mr. Kelley reported up to 10 o'clock this morning $11,000 had been taken up at the ticket office.

The betting this afternoon was two to one against O'Leary, fifty-five to one hundred against Rowell, fifteen to one against Ennis and three to one against Harrimon.

AT NIGHT.

Gilmore's garden was crowded to suffocation to-night, over eight hundred persons being present. The most intense excitement prevails in connection with the great six days walking contest between O'Leary, Rowell, Harrimon and Ennis. Rumors are in circulation that O'Learly is breaking down, but his trainers deny them and say that his stomach is getting well and his appetite is improving. O'Leary looks sick and he has not got his elastic tread. He seems unable to close up the gap between himself and Rowell but walks with dogged determination. He looks at the big black-board frequently and sees Rowell thirty miles and moves away. Harrimon is showing fine style and endurance and is pushing Rowell closely. His long stride is very telling, and he is going up in the betting. Betting to-night was 4 to 1 against O'Leary.

The rumors that Rowell's right leg was cramped and stiff were denied. O'Leary finished his 135th mile at 3:33.18 p. m.; his 140th mile at 4:43.02; his 145th at 6:20.43; his 150th mile at 7:53.20. He took frequent rests during the evening. Rowell finished his 165th mile at 3:34.35 p. m.; his 170th mile at 4:32.40; his 175th mile at 6:25.35. He then left the track, had a good supper and was soon fast asleep. He remained sleeping until 9:30 p. m., when he again appeared on the track and commenced running at a lively gait. Harrimon walks in splendid style and gains ground rapidly. He finished his 175th mile at 9:35.15. He received tremendous applause, and was only five miles behind Rowell. Ennis continues to show good pluck and is increasing in speed, and he turned his 140th mile at 4:01, his 145th at 5:07.30, his 150th at 6:13.30. O'Leary made several brilliant bursts during the evening, and showed some fine speed. He outwalked Rowell, running, and the applause was tremendous. At 9 o'clock the score stood: O'Leary, 153 miles and 7 laps; Rowell, 180 miles; Harrimon, 174 miles and 5 laps; Ennis, 162 miles and 4 laps. Rowell came on the track at 9:30.45 and commenced running. There was great applause, and all four men were on the track.

THE LATEST.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning the score stood: Rowell, 197 miles; Harrimon, 186 miles 3 laps; Ennis, 174 miles; O'Leary, 164 miles 5 laps. All except Harrimon were on the track 48 hours out of the 142; are now gone.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Hasting to the Wedding—Bismarck's Unruly Colleagues — The French Chambers.

LONDON, March 11.—A reduction of 12½ per cent. in the wages of which the Fife and Clack Mannen colliers have received notice will make their average wages three shilings per diem, which is lower than for many years, but no serious opposition to the reduction is anticipated.

The Times' Pesth dispatch says: "Pourparlers between the powers as to the various points of the treaty of Berlin which are still unexecuted have not yet led to any positive proposals from any quarter, but they have made apparent the necessity of finding some general rule applicable to all cases of difference. It would not be surprising if the idea of eventual reference of all such matters to ambassadors, a decision of a majority of whom would be final, were revived as the only means of terminating tedious negotiations."

A dispatch to the Reuter company from Cairo says: Before the formation of the new Egyptian ministry the British and French consuls-general presented identical notes, saying that their governments did not absolutely insist upon the retention of Nubar Pasha in the ministry.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: Contrary to an announcement from Madrid, the Marquis of Mohns has not accepted a second offer of the portfolio of foreign affairs in the Spanish cabinet.

The Prince of Wales arrived in England yesterday from south of France. The Princess Louisa Margaret, accompanied by her father and mother, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, arrived at Sheerness at 9:15 this morning. The guns of the land batteries and the ships Penelope, Druid and Duncan fired royal salutes. There was a great display of bunting from Sheerness and Queensborough piers and the ships in the vicinity. The weather is brilliant.

On Saturday the officers of the royal engineer corps presented to the Duke of Connaught a wedding gift of a silver and gilt dessert service. On Monday a deputation, headed by the duke of Liensters, Lord Clonmel and the lord mayor of Dublin, waited upon the prince at Buckingham palace and presented the Irish gift, valued at six thousand pounds. There will be a royal dinner party at Windsor castle to-night to the members of British, Prussian and Belgian families. On Wednesday afternoon the mayor and corporation of Windsor will go to the castle to present a bridal gift of a diamond bracelet, subscribed by the residents of the borough. On Thursday morning two trains of saloon carriages will leave Poddington station, London. The first will carry the ambassadors, foreign ministers, cabinet ministers, and other officials. The second will take about two hundred guests. These trains will arrive at Windsor shortly after eleven o'clock, and their occupants will drive to St. George's chapel, where the marriage will be celebrated. Returning to London at the close of the festivities, after luncheon, the Duke of Connaught and bride, escorted by a detachment of the horse guards, will drive to Claremont house, Surrey, where they will spend the honeymoon.

England and France have notified the porte that they will not comply with its request for the appointment of customs commissioners unless the support of a stronger syndicate of bankers than that which supports the Detocqueville scheme can be obtained.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that a private letter from a high Indian official states that the people of Cashmere are dying of famine, and that at the present rate of mortality the province will be nearly depopulated by the end of the year, and mentions the rumor that Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, M. P. for the city of London, will be appointed ambassador at Constantinople.

The Daily News' Paris dispatch says the committee of the chamber of deputies have recommended that the second election of M. Paul deCassagnac be declared valid.

M. de Fourton, in the impeachment debate, will demand to be tried, and not merely let off with a vote of censure, which he contends that the chamber decided, not being a judicial body, has no power to pronounce on those no longer in office.

M. Pascal Duprat presided at the first meeting of the free trade society, which intends to have lectures, on a great scale, given throughout France. The society is assured of the co-operation of John Bright and of the Cobden club.

Special dispatches from Paris to the London papers discredit the statement that the French government has resolved to retire if a majority on the impeachment question is only obtained by the support of the right. It is thought, however, that such support is necessary, as the split in the republican camp has begun to attract general attention.

President Grevy has signed a decree pardoning one hundred and fifty communists, including M. Arthur Ranc, Elie Relees and Elisee Reclees. The committee upon the acts of the ministry of the 16th of May have issued a supplement to M. Brisson's report containing hundreds of telegrams in support of the facts adduced in the report. The groups of the left will hold a meeting to-morrow to determine their action upon the impeachment question. The royalist right have unanimously decided to oppose the impeachment, whatever may transpire during the debate.

LONDON, March 12.—A Paris correspondent of the Times says the pure left met on Tuesday and tacitly decided to vote against the impeachment. The Bonapartists have decided to oppose the impeachment.

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily News correspondent at Berlin, discussing the renewed rumors, says: "The personal altercations of the last two days certainly complicated the situation immensely, and if a mere personal irritation were to be considered Bismarck would have enough reason for promptly appealing to the people, but there is yet no occasion to doubt that the measures will at least be submitted to the present reichstag.

The National Zeitung seems to fear an early dissolution. It admits that Bismarck is all-powerful in the federal council, which would readily accede if he proposed dissolution. But it adds ominously that new elections at present would only result in the creation of a radical party which now does not exist.

A Pall Mall Berlin dispatch says a dissolution of the reichstag is unlikely before autumn. Prince Bismarck relies mainly upon the rural population, and will fix the election after the harvest as the most convenient time for bringing them to the polls.

The semi-official papers say that surprise is felt in government circles at the general attempt made to give to England all the credit of having kept Russia to the treaty of Berlin. The execution of the treaty is due, above all, to Germany's firmness.

The reichstag to-day rejected the motion in favor of a European congress to arrange a general disarmament of the ultramontanes. The socialists and Herr Sonneman only supported the motion.

MADRID, March 11.—Public opinion here is unfavorable to the new ministry. It is supposed it will seek the support of the old moderate party.

The Marquis of Molins is expected to arrive here to-morrow to assume the foreign affairs portfolio. He will probably make several changes in the diplomatic representation abroad. Senor Manuel Silvela will replace the Marquis of Molins as Spanish ambassador at Paris. Senor Francisco Silvela, minister of the interior, has issued a circular explaining the political and electoral views of the government, enjoining upon his subordinates respect for individual liberty and to do their utmost to secure a fair election for the members of the cortes.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—General Tchernaieff has returned to this city.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 12.—In the house of commons to-night, the motion of Sir Wilfred Lawson, declaring that the inhabitants of the various localiiies should have the means of restraining by some efficient system of local option the issue of the liquor licenses, it was rejected by a vote of 257 to 164.

The press association says the rumor in the Globe that Mr. Goshen is to be appointed ambassador at Constantinople is incorrect. A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says the sultan ratified the Russo-Turkish treaty on Monday and exchanged congratulations with the czar.

Reform in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 11.—The appointment of Campos to be president of the ministry somewhat mitigates the dissatisfaction at his non-return, and gives promise that thorough reforms in the administration of the island will be put in operation. In official quarters the appointment of General Blanco to be governor-general of Cuba is regarded as still uncertain. The Spanish cassino and provisional deputation of Havana have sent congratulatory dispatches to Campos. Several fires on plantations in Trinidad Valley are reported.

The Butler Democracy.

WESTFIELD, MASS., March 11.—The Butler democracy made a clean sweep in the election—electing their full ticket for selectmen by large majorities. They also elected two out of the three school commissioners, Rev. Thomas Smyth, Catholic, being defeated. A full board of assessors and all but one of the constables were elected on the Butler ticket. The election was run by the Butlerites under the head of independent reform. A heavy vote was polled and there was great excitement.

A Merited Promotion.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SELMA, ALA., March 11.—N. Webb, for a long time conductor on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, has been appointed general superintendent of that road. He takes the place of Mr. Stanton, who was killed by the falling in of the bridge a short time since. C.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The special session of the legislature convened this morning and organized. The officers and clerks of both houses are the same as at the regular session.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

MEMBERS of the Delaware legislature are paid $3 a day.

GALVESTON, Texas, amateurs are rehearsing Pinafore.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, is to have a new cotton seed oil mill.

THERE are over 300 students at Oxford university, Mississippi.

TEXAS has a population of about four people to the square mile.

THE new government of Memphis is hard at work cleaning up the city.

TEXAS is now supplying St. Louis and Chicago with fat sheep for mutton.

SEA plants are grown near Windsor, Bartie county, North Carolina.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND mullets hauled out at one time at Swansboro, North Carolina, last Saturday.

THE Ikard Brothers, of Clay county, Texas, have three domesticated buffaloes in their cattle herd.

THE Arkansas legislature has appropriated $75,000 for the erection of a hospital for the insane.

JACOB SWINDELL, of Washington, North Carolina, is going extensively into the cranberry culture.

HENDERSON (KY.) REPORTER: A party of hunters on Diamond island killed in five days 332 ducks, 34 geese and 7 turkeys.

THIS season in Florida is far ahead of either of the past three. The larger proportion of visitors are pleasure-seekers.

EIGHTY persons have been converted at the revival meetings conducted by Mrs. Moore, in Durham, N. C.

A FARM of forty acres near Charlottesville, Virginia, will be raffled for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Catholic church at that point.

THE press association of Tennessee will meet at Gallatin in June. The Kentucky press association meets the same time at Bowling Green.

THE Observer says Wilhelmj was angry because he did not have a large house in Charlotte. He behaved very gentlemanly in Atlanta, responded to every encore, and yet the audience as to numbers reflected on the musical taste of the city.

THE sixth district of Texas cannot be represented in congress on the day of the meeting of the extra session. The people of the district are to elect their representative on the same day that congress is to assemble.

RALEIGH (N. C.) OBSERVER: Georgia established her agricultural department in advance of North Carolina, and there, as here, the people have profited many thousands of dollars annually. They get better articles, and they know and pay only their value.

THE ATL NTA CONSTITUTION.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 12, 1879.

THE venerable editor of the Chicago Tribune continues to contend that this is a nation.

DOES Mr. Billy Chandler really believe that he can frighten the democrats with his preposterous pen?

THE Hon. Zachary Chandler having reconquered the confederacy is now laying for the British lion.

THE carpet-baggers are going west—chiefly to Colorado, where faro banks and rascality generally are winked at. Spencer goes to Dakota. He crammed the river and harbor bill with Dakota items, although he was supposed to represent Alabama. He did not ask for a dollar for the rivers and harbors of Alabama, but that state is so glad to get rid of him that she does not stop to regret the loss of appropriations.

IN spite of the demands of an extravagant senate, the house did succeed in slightly reducing the appropriations for the next fiscal year. We give the figures of the two years:

	1878.	1879.
Military academy	$ 282,805	$ 319,547
Fortifications	275,000	275,000
Consular and diplom	1,076,135	1,078,853
Postoffice	33,256,373	36,838,400
Navy	14,151,604	14,029,969
Pensions	30,871,573	29,366,000
Indians	4,721,278	4,713,479
Sundry civil	26,600,000	22,000,000
River and Harbor	8,307,000	7,500,000
Total	$119,541,766	$116,130,230

DONN PIATT, sitting amid a lonely group of bruises, solemnly avers that he was seduced from the path of virtue and rectitude and made a lobbyist through the wiles of Dr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune. This grieves us. We had supposed that Dr. Medill was a Model editor—a man possessed of a crop of Christian virtues harvested when the season was propitious. And this is the man that seduced Donn Piatt. Uncle Joseph, we have been grossly deceived in you.

THE republicans need not trouble themselves about supplies to run congress should Mr. Hayes persist in vetoing the appropriation bills. The supplies will be forthcoming and the contest will continue until the country is assured of fair trials before federal juries, of the absence of troops from the polls, and of the non-interference of federal supervisors in elections. If the republicans think there is to be any back-down on the part of the democrats, they will discover their mistake later on in the season.

THERE is desperate counting of noses going on among the radicals and greenbackers. The former confess that they are powerless of themselves, but they hope the greenbackers will be able to cheat the democrats out of the speakership. They are, therefore, trying to make the greenbackers the balance of power—on paper. In order to do this they generally claim "three independents from Georgia." The baseless nature of this claim exposes the nature of their estimates. Mr. Randall or some other good democrat will be elected, as we have before remarked, by about twenty majority.

THE figures of exports and imports of 1878 show that the trade balance was in our favor to the unprecedented extent of $305,343,028 against $140,056,112 for 1877. In a word, our exports were enormously increased, while our imports were considerably decreased. It is not thought, however, that the decrease in imports indicates a lessened consumption. We are manufacturing what we formerly imported. For example, carpets that we once imported to the value of millions have dwindled until the importations for 1878 were only $2,117—not enough to furnish one good sized hotel.

Atlanta and Her Public Enterprises.

Altogether, Atlanta is a strange city. She is the aggregation of small forces—the resultant of small persistencies. She is built upon no colossal fortunes, nor was she laid out by compass and rule. She started one morning with a shanty full of railroad workers, and was built along the sinuous country roads that crept through the wilderness that a few years ago marked her site. All of her public enterprises have grown as she did by the putting together of small purses and personal energies. There is not a public building within her limits that does not illustrate the tremendous power of co-operation. She has no churches built by legacy or endowment. Every one of these buildings were started by a few men and women, and in many cases lifted their spires through a perfect patchwork of mortgages. But they always managed to get through, and that, too, decorously and honorably. So with her literary and charitable institutions. The Young Men's library started a few years ago with a handful of books and not a dollar of money; now has shadowy alcoves rich with thousands of the best of books, handsomely furnished rooms, and nearly $10,000 in surplus money and that much more in books and belongings—and yet it has never had a dollar of endowment or of corporation help. The Catholic library starts out under the same auspices and has already made a brave beginning. The Benevolent home started without a dollar, and never yet having had a dollar of endowment, has for four years, by the scraping together of odds and ends, supported hundreds of paupers, and done much good, it has now about paid $4,000 for a permanent "home." And so of the North Georgia fair and stock association, which was started one year ago, not by the city or the State agricultural society, or by any other corporation, but by a score or so of gentlemen, who put their pittances together, and have now made a powerful and surprising concern. And that is the way with all of Atlanta's enterprises. They throw themselves on the generosity of the public and on the sympathetic fellowship that runs through the whole city, and where they have worthy objects and are worthily managed they never fail to get all the help they need. And so it goes. Perhaps it is better for us that we are thus poor, or that it takes a great many of us to carry out a single impulse, or to establish a single project. We have more fun in building them up and enjoy them much more when we get them finished. And it makes us prouder and heartier and more self-reliant and sociable. There is no use in being ashamed of our poor beginnings. Atlanta is yet in her infancy. We publish elsewhere to-day a scrap of correspondence that for 34 years has lain hidden in an old book—not the Bible—and now discovered shows that within the memory of the most of us this bright and bustling city was but a millet-seed of civilization dropped in the heart of a great wilderness. When we are full-grown we will be able to stand up with the best of them.

Mr. Billy Chandler Writes a Letter.

Mr. Billy Chandler has again come to the front as a letter-writer, contributing to a late number of the New York Tribune a patriotic little essay upon the political situation. It cannot be called a finished production, but its style is feeble enough and its conclusions ridiculous enough to tickle the literary palate of the most fastidious republicans. In other words, Mr. Billy Chandler is mad, and when a man of his calibre loses his temper the chances are that he becomes comical. He is mad because the democrats attached riders to the appropriation bills repealing certain partisan legislation enacted by the republicans for the purpose of adding the strength of fraud and intimidation to their organization. In his feeble way, Mr. Billy Chandler agrees with Conkling that this method of repealing obnoxious legislation is revolutionary, but both of these worthies seem inclined to forget the history of at least a portion of the law of which the people, through the democratic party, are endeavoring to rid themselves. Mr. Billy Chandler should not mistake reformation for revolution; neither should Mr. Conkling. But at the same time they must understand that such mistakes are embarrassing only to those who make them. If it is revolutionary for the democrats to repeal bad laws by means of the appropriation bills, how much more revolutionary was it for the republicans to adopt the same method of enacting partisan legislation? Mr. Billy Chandler and his party friends should not grow impatient over these little matters of political adjustment. Time goes by turns, and they must learn anew the simple significance of the old saying that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the democrats, now that they have come into power, choose to take advantage of the methods made possible—if not popular—by republican art and artifice, it certainly does not lie in the mouth of Mr. Billy Chandler to make complaint; certainly, Mr. Roscoe Conkling has little room to prate of revolution.

Mr. Billy Chandler, who is not naturally a sanguine man, predicts that Mr. Hayes will not only veto any bills repealing the test oath clause, the use of the army at the polls, and the appointment of supervisors of elections, but will veto any appropriation bill that contains riders looking to the repeal of these obnoxious enactments. It may strike the average reader as passing strange that Mr. Billy Chandler, who has heretofore devoted his small literary talents to the composition of letters abusive of Mr. Hayes and throwing suspicion upon the validity of his title, should now be in ecstasies over the probability that the acting president is about to array himself with the most robust wing of the stalwarts. Upon what evidence Mr. Billy Chandler bases his prediction, we have no means of knowing, but this much is certain: Mr. Hayes will make the greatest mistake of his life should he presume to set up his veto against the will of a majority of the American people as expressed through their representatives. Should he veto the bills of repeal, then the repeal riders will be attached to the appropriation bills, and Mr. Hayes must take the responsibility of blocking the wheels of government for the sake of perpetuating legislation so purely partisan in its conception and results as to disgust even honest republicans. Perhaps he is prepared to face the consequences; certainly the democrats are. Meanwhile, if Mr. Billy Chandler will possess himself in patience, he will behold the pleasing result.

The South and the Speakership.

While the news from Washington is daily burdened with rumors and reports in regard to the hot contest for the speakership that is now going on, it may not be considered out of place to remind the aspirants and their friends of some exceedingly important facts which, for the moment, appear to be utterly lost sight of. In the first place there is something unseemly in the very idea that there is a hot contest going on among democrats at this juncture. There is a well-founded tradition among republicans to the effect that just at the critical moment the democrats may be depended upon to indulge in some political freak whereby great opportunities are thrown away; and there is just enough truth in the assertion to give edge to the satire. Here, for instance, in the very face of one of the most important sessions of congress ever held, when personal considerations and personal aspirations should give way to party unity and harmony—when a patriotic desire to subserve the best interests of the whole country should be substituted for partisan rancor—in the very face of these things, we are told that a hot contest for the speakership of the next house is going on among democrats. We are told, moreover, that it is a contest based upon purely sectional and personal prejudices, and, as if this were not enough to irritate our patience, some anonymous demagogue, whose mouthings are chronicled by the wires, announces that "the south has finally come to the "conclusion that it is about time to assert "itself in the national democracy." And how does the intelligent reader suppose the south is expected to "assert itself?" Why, simply by making itself a party to a sectional contest for the speakership. Speaking for a considerable element of the southern democracy—indeed, we may say for all thoughtful democrats in this section—we desire to inform those gentlemen who are so anxious to embroil us all in such unpatriotic strife that they do not represent in the remotest degree the sentiments of the southern democracy. The people of the south are in no humor to indulge in any contests of a sectional or personal nature with other democrats, and, if they were in the humor, they are not in a position to invite discord.

The platform of the southern democrats is a very simple one. They believe that only through the success of the principles advocated by the democrats of all sections can the country be rescued from the worse than despotic sway of republicanism; and they know that only through the success of democrotic principles can the people hope to restore honest government and perpetuate constitutional liberty. They know that the essential of success is party harmony and unity, and they are willing—nay, anxious; to sacrifice personal preference and prejudice in the interest of party success. These facts prompt us to assure the worthy gentlemen who are taking so much interest in the speakership, ostensibly on behalf of the southern democracy, that they are making a very great mistake to suppose that our people are interested in the sectional and personal aspects of the contest, except to deprecate them. We do not object to the competition among democrats for the place, but we do most seriously and emphatically object to the arguments employed for and against the aspirants in the present contest. Does the fact that a man is a southern democrat qualify him to fill the speaker's chair? Does the fact, that in arranging the various committees of the house, some very worthy gentlemen were not placed as prominently as they thought their distinguished services demanded disqualify a man from holding the office of speaker? Does it even justify opposition?

Those who represent the south in congress must make no mistake in this business. As far as we can understand, the friends of Mr. Blackburn are engaged in an endeavor to bring the contest for the speakership to the very verge of silliness, and whatever may be the impression of congressmen in regard thereto, they may be sure that their constituents are not uninterested spectators. While the southern democrats, as a party, may have no personal preference between those who aspire to the speaker's chair, they are certainly not disposed to regard with patience the attempt to make the contest a sectional one. They demand not only that the chair shall be occupied by a democrat, but that he shall be qualified by learning and experience to administer the grave and responsible duties of his position. They do not care whether he hails from the north, the the south, the east or the west. They know that he is no more entitled to the position because he may happen to be a southern man than if he is a northern or western man. Climatic qualifications will not stand the test of modern politics, and this fact we beg the southern democrats in congress to remember. The only objection that there can be to either a southern or a northern democrat is his lack of qualifications; the only argument in favor of any man from any section is his fitness for the place. That is the position of the south, and any southern representative who supports a candidate upon any other ground misrepresents his section and his constituents.

Yesterday's Tragedy.

If the feelings of this community yesterday when it realized the desperate and bloody scene of the day's tragedy could have been photographed and printed upon this page this morning this people would rise in their indignation and ornament the lamp-posts of the city with the bodies of men found wearing concealed deadly weapons. To this fateful practice is chargeable the awful result of this latest case of deadly combat. It is high time that the utmost rigors of the law should be enforced against those who violate its provisions.

Yesterday noon two citizens of character, usefulness and influence, differed upon a matter of trade. They had been life-long friends—they then separated as deadly enemies. They understood each other and a purpose to do harm had found expression. They concealed upon their persons instruments of death and three hours after one of them was lying in death-throes, the other five feet away bleeding from serious wounds. In a few hours the former, whose soul has so suddenly gone to meet its God, will be consigned to the tomb, the latter to the gloom and shame of a prison-cell. These are the horrors which are thrust upon the community. The naked recital of the details is a sermon, eloquent with warnings and suggestions. The consequences make up the companion picture. A wife has been widowed and a family of children plunged into orphanage. Another wife has been widowed by separation—the grim bars of a jail-door, hardly less relentless than the chains of death, standing between her and her children and their husband and father. And the unknown future refuses to them the knowledge of its secrets.

The lesson of all this is plain. The people must call a halt to those who make up the actors in such scenes. This city, this state, the country at large, has suffered enough from the lethargy which permits and the license which invites these horrors. There are laws which forbid, by adequate penalties, the carrying of concealed weapons, the instruments always resorted to in these tragedies. If these wise and protective laws are to be dead-letter acts upon the statute-books, they should be repealed and barbarism cannonized, its practices commended to the people. It should be understood that a man carries his life as the forfeit for trifles and that a luckless word or action is an invitation to fate. Either this and a daily record of tragedy and bloody corses, or a strong, united, unflinching and unresisting enforcement of the law. The citizen must have a guarantee that his life is safe. The officers and magistrates of the law are sworn by their solemn oaths of office to enforce the law and give this guarantee its value and effect. Without this protection the duties and responsibilities of citizenship cannot exist. It is less than a week since we printed in these columns the strong and vivid picture drawn by Judge Hillyer before a grand jury of a neighboring county, illustrative of the consequences of the violations of these laws. That graphic picture was recognized and its truth pronounced by all who read its language. Unsupported by the vigorous action of his associates in office the words of the magistrate make only a picture. Acted upon as the law directs by honest and fearless officers they are the insurance against violence and the protective charter of the life of the citizen. The people have a right to this insurance and this charter, and those who refuse to guarantee them should be degraded from their trusts.

Our citizens have supped on horrors to repletion. They must now demand their suppression. The men who daily walk these streets belted and armed must be run down and punished, be they of high or low degree. The druggist who sells a poison is required by law to know its destination and register the name of the purchaser. The man who sells a deadly weapon, in public or private trade, should be placed under like restrictions and penalties. Men who carry about such weapons should be marked men thereafter. The law should be enforced by penalties so strong that men will dread to encounter them. In this day of ours a man is rated as poor indeed who walks without a pistol. The keeper at the police barracks searches every prisoner brought to his keeping for deadly weapons, so universal is the custom according to his knowledge.

Our laws are not enacted merely to make books. Our courts are not established to be the clearing houses for law-breakers.

There is a way to stop this carnival of blood. It is easy now, as ever, for men to become embroiled in feuds and combats, but it appears easier than ever for them to get out of the consequences of their lawlessness. The way to end their recklessness is to make it hard to escape the penalties earned by their acts. Let these penalties be sure and severe. Let those who violate the law because they believe it fragile find it strong and unconquerable. Let us have justice to the injured individual and justice to the outraged community. Let us unite to end this frightful succession of tragedies, which disgrace our name and make our civilization a by-word and reproach.

WE judge from the last number of the New York Times that Howard Carroll has swapped his Kellogg umbrella for Jim Redpath's bag of Roman numerals. Carroll is one of the maddest wags now connected with North American journalism.

AND how is Colonel Woolley's health this morning? It is to be hoped there has been a healthy reaction?

THE people of the south are not taking any interest in the contest between democrats for the speakership. They merely insist that the speaker shall be a man of ability, experience, coolness and courage.

BURNSIDE and Conkling have made friends, but the former is still willing to concede the palm to the latter as an equivocator.

MR. CLARA MORRIS, whose maiden name is Harriot, jumped out of a sleeping-car in Omaha the other day and pounded a stranger, Mrs. Clara Morris, in the meantime, applauding the feat. The man said he was an entire stranger to both Mr. and Mrs. Clara Morris, never having seen them before. He made no resistance, and Mr. Morris (whose maiden name is Harriot) mounted the cars and pursued his languid way toward the effete civilization of the east. If Mr. Clara Morris is seeking exercise of this sort, he ought by all means to take a sparring tour through the south. There are ten thousand railroad stations in this section, and there is a large, fine-looking man at each, waiting to be pounded by just such fellows as Mr. Clara Morris (whose maiden name is Harriot.) Mr. Morris, however, would do well to travel in an ambulance car.

WE advise Mr Hayes to pocket his widely advertired veto.

BLAINE has made a descent upon Virginia and has succeeded in drinking himself into the good graces of those who do not shrink when the Moffett register sounds the alarum.

IN GENERAL.

—The trouble with Archbishop Purcell is that he has forgotten the combination.

—An American named Livingstone drives a fourteen-horse team in Florence.

—Senator Hoar is giving his second finger a two weeks' vacation.

—It is claimed that Hampden, Washington, Putnam and satan were all "rebel brigadiers."—New York Herald.

—Arnaud, the private secretary of Gambetta, is only six feet three. He labors for love, as he receives an income of $20,000 a year from Mme. Guichard.

—The champion producer of the United States is a Mrs. Miller, of Portland, Oregon, who, on the 20th of last month, gave birth to her twentieth child.

—An Illinoisan has invented a "safety sand-valve," to be attached to one's pantaloons in icy weather. By touching a spring, sand is scattered over the slippery places, making locomotion safe.

—Ex-senator Christiancy has been studying Spanish for the last five weeks and says he already reads it quite well. He will be 67 on the 12th instant. He sails for Peru on the 20th. Mrs. Christiancy will follow on the 10th of June.

—The fifth instance of cremation at Gotha has just taken place, accompanied by full religious rites. The Protestant clergy signified their approval of the ceremonies and on other occasions have participated in them.

—Bishop Colenso, the "Apostle of the Zulus," used to be a great friend and defender of Cetywayo. He has issued a remarkable prayer for use in the churches of Natal, in which he prays for "all our fellowmen, whether white or black," now engaged in war in Zululand.

—As redistricted for congressional purposes, Indiana has ten democratic and three republican districts, based on the popular vote for the head of the state ticket last October. The democratic majorities range from 500 to 6,000. The republican majorities take about the same range.

—"When he came here there were no Christians; when he went away there were no heathen," is the inscription on the tablet which has been placed in the chapel at Aneitum, one of the New Hebrides, to the memory of Dr. John Geddie, formerly of Prince Edward Island, who was a successful missionary there from 1848 to 1872.

—A clause exempting Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's property, Edgewood, from taxation until June 13, 1880, and remitting taxes now due, was agreed upon and became a law. The senate amendment exempted the property so long as it should continue in possession of any child of the late Chief Justice Chase, but the house refused to agree, and finally the time was limited as given.

—Matthew Crooks, the San Francisco millionaire, died a few days ago. He leaves an immense estate, including the new Chinese theater and Joss house. On his death-bed he expressed the desire to witness the nuptials of his daughter, Annie, and Edward Barren, which had been set for some future time. The marriage took place in the chamber of the dying man.

—Congressman-elect Murch, of Maine, has declared his intention to introduce a joint resolution at the special session of congress declaring eight hours to constitute a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the United States government. A similar measure passed the house on the 9th of May last, but failed in the senate.

—The boy-king of Burmah, in putting to death all his male kinsman, has unwittingly played into the hands of the British authorities at Calcutta, who have long been eager for a pretext for extending their authority over the upper Irrawaddy, and thus removing all obstacles to the overland trade with China. Even the liberal organs of Great Britain are not unwilling to see this step taken, and the opportunity seems too good to be missed.

—Mr. Bret Harte's literary reputation has extended so far that six of his stories, translated into Servian, were printed last year at Tamesvar, with an introduction by the translator, Ivan B. Popovitch, a German. He has just been elected an honorary member of the reform club in London, and the English popular magazines vie with one another in obtaining articles in prose or verse from his pen.

—Several new dioceses in the United States are shortly to be created by the pope, who, it is said, has also taken a very important decision to limit the number of cardinals living at the apostolic court. It is now about forty, and will be limited in future to twenty-five. The present men will not be sent from Rome, but new cardinals, beyond the number of twenty-five, will not be allowed to reside in the eternal city.

—The empress of Austria began her hunting in Ireland on the 24th ult., when an immense field turned out to see the meet of the ward union stag hounds. The empress was in front all the way, frequently outrunning her escort. Next day she attended the meet of the Meath fox-hounds, and 250 hunters were present, but it proved a blank day. The empress has purchased eight of the finest Irish hunters that could be obtained.

—The superintendent of emigration at New York is overrun with letters from the west asking him to secure for them wives from among the emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. One man, a farmer, writes from Iowa that marriageable women in those parts are very scarce, and he is anxious to marry this spring, and will give the best reference. Another, a St. Louis baker, offers his heart and hand "to the right person," and is ready to marry at once.

—A London correspondent says: Arthur Sullivan has written many beautiful songs, but he seems to have worked out the vein. It is said, moreover, that he has lost prestige of late in musical London, principally on account of his having stooped to the level of "H. M. S. Pinafore," which, though a very clever work in its line, is thought by many persons to be beneath the dignity of a doctor of music and a man of Mr. Sullivan's position and ability.

—They have at least one provost marshal in the British Indian army who is alive to the requirements of his position. Four Afghan rascals were recently launched from the same scaffold, but, unfortunately, the cross-beam broke, and the condemned fell to the ground. There was no delay in their execution, however, as the provost marshal whipped out his revolver and sent bullets through their heads in quick succession.

—Victoria's continental visit will begin on the 25th instant, and will continue one month. Her majesty is a very rapid traveler, and will be able to see a great deal in that time. Her royal friends on the continent must not expect long visits, however, for she is never contented unless she is on the go—ordering conductors and baggage-men around, feeing porters, watching out for her band-boxes, and scolding gently but ceaselessly at John Brown, who brings up the rear with the carpet-bags.

—Tennyson hates tourists and likes to choose his own company even among the neighbors. He is a good smoker; a liberal in politics; aristocratic though unaffected in manner; a broad churchman; loves Shakspeare, Milton, Scott; puts Homer for the Greek and Lucretius for the Roman; is irritable and will not be contradicted even by one of the royal family; has a deep voice with which he growls his dissatisfaction; nevertheless he has social power; hates French literature except that of Victor Hugo; and he knows a good dinner.

—"Now the simple fact is," says the New Orleans Picayune, "that New Orleans is, although not so clean as it might or ought to be, as clean as New York or Cincinnati, and a good deal cleaner than St. Louis or Chicago. It is quite as clean as it was during the years between 1853 and 1867, or between 1867 and 1878, when there was no epidemic yellow fever. They may rest assured that if the yellow fever can be excluded by any efforts of ours it will not appear in New Orleans next summer. As for its existence at this season, we have only to repeat that nobody but an idiot believes it."

—Louis Schneider, the late amanuensis of the German emperor, was a man of odd notions. The pillow on which his head rested in his coffin was the work of his own hands, and he had been engaged in making it for thirty years. It was stuffed with his own hair, which he had preserved from the clippings of his lifetime. In color, it varied from the light brown of youth to the snowy white of age. In his will, Schneider described in detail the way in which he wished to be buried, and wrote the epitaph that he desired to have placed on his tombstone.

—Dr. Newman, whose elevation to the cardinalate has been posted, is 78 years of age. Not being a bishop, in the ordinary course of affairs he would be obliged to take up his residence at Rome, but it is presumed he will be relieved of this condition on account of his age and many infirmities. Dr. Newman was graduated at Oxford in 1820. He was converted in 1845, and did not visit the academic shades again for thirty-three years. In 1878 he was made a fellow of his old college, Trinity, and again said on that occasion:

The school-boy spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot.

—The archbishop of Canterbury and several of the bishops of the Established church have given warning to the clergymen of the new sect, known as the Reformed Episcopal church, that they must not officiate in any of the churches of the Establishment, under pain of the penalties prescribed by act of parliament. The bishops state that the consent of the ordinary of a diocese is necessary to be obtained before any one can officiate in the church of the Establishment who has not been ordained by a bishop of the church of England; that if any unqualified person is permitted to officiate in a parish church, the incumbent will be liable to severe penalties, which will be enforced against him.

—Lord Chelmsford, commander-in-chief of the British forces at the Cape, is the eldest son of the late nobleman of that name, who was so well known as an ex-lord chancellor, and who died only last year. The present holder of the title, who was previously known as the Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, was born in 1827, so that he is now in the fifty-second year of his age. He was educated at Eton, and, adopting a military profession, he entered the rifle brigade in 1844. He became ensign and lieutenant Grenadier Guards, 1845; lieutenant-colonel Ninety-fifth Foot, 1858; colonel, 1863, and major-general, 1877. He served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea from the 31st of May, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He has the Crimean medal and clasp, the Sardinian and Turkish war medals, and the order of the Medjidie. He served in the Indian mutiny with the Ninety-fifth Foot, for which he also possesses the Indian medal. He was acting deputy adjutant-general of the Bengal army, 1868–70, and in that capacity was present at the capture of Magdala, having been mentioned in official dispatches for "great ability and untiring energy."

American Tables.

Sir George Campbell in Fife.

It seems to me very strange that with the experience of continental traveling which the Americans have, after seeing the nice comfortable drawing-room in Swiss and other hotels, they won't condescend to introduce something of the kind into their own hotels. Then in the mode of feeding the Americans are certainly peculiar, and their ways are certainly quite different from our ways. You never see such a thing as an English joint or an English dish upon the table. Nor, on the other hand, have you well-cooked dishes handed round in the French style. They have a style peculiarly their own, which is that your meal is served in a large number of curiously oval little dishes, which are put before you all mixed up together, without the smallest regard to time or tide, or hotness, or coldness, or anything else; and especially you have to this day, what Mr. Trollope vividly describes, a waiter who stands over you as a sort of task-master, and makes you eat your meals not at your convenience but at his. [Laughter.] I do think it a great pity that the founders of the American republic did not introduce a little Scotch cookery among their early institutions. I am very happy to say that more recent reforms have introduced one excellent Scotch element we are too much inclined to discard ourselves. I mean oatmeal porridge and cream. I could have eaten oatmeal porridge in the states with great satisfaction if I had not felt insulted by the constant practice there of always calling it Irish oatmeal. [Laughter.] The Americans themselves seem to have a partiality to live upon oysters, which are there produced in enormous quantity, and I believe of excellent quality, for I do not eat them myself. Their beef is generally good, but not well cooked; the mutton is not good. They have a most delightful variety of different kinds of bread, not only of wheat, but of maize, corn, buckwheat, and other things. They drink a great deal of tea and coffee and a great deal of excellent milk; but what is unpardonable, considering the excellent dairy facilities which they have, the butter is almost always salt and bad. There is, however, one admirable feature about their meals, and it is that they drink no alcoholic liquors at all. It seems to be contrary to good morals and good manners to drink anything of that kind in public with their meals. I know it is said, "Ah, that is very well, but the men go and drink afterwards at the bars." Some of them do so, but I am bound to say that I was exceedingly surprised to find how little frequented these bars are. If you want first-class American drinks you must go to the cafes and boulevards of Paris, but you won't get them in America; that is my experience.

Blackburn too Oratorical.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is an excellent gentleman and would certainly ornament the chair of the speaker of the house, but his oratorical gift and tendency to redundancy would doubtless embarrass him in that position. For instance, in a close and exciting parliamentary struggle it would be awkward to have Mr. Blackburn say—"The honored and distinguished representative of the sovereign constituency of the seventh Michigan district, Mr. Conger, whose honor and integrity I esteem even as Jephtha loved his daughter or David admired his son Absalom, has moved that the house do now adjourn. It has been held since the nobles wrested Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, and successfully maintained through the parliamentary struggles of Cromwellian times and even in France when law seemed to be dead and bloody murder the only tribunal, in that dark era when the land was terrorized by the wan specter of unbridled liberty; repeated and emphasized by the grandest minds which have enriched the pages of history with their deciduous droppings; elaborated and magnified, expanded and clarified by that great constitutional expounder from the Ashland district, whose mantle has fallen upon humble shoulders—need I recall the name of Henry Clay?—and I have repeatedly during my career as a representative here in congress had occasion to remark that the stars have said it, and my own oracular soul confirms the shining sibyl, that a motion to adjourn is always in order."

Will Remain in the Treasury.

Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The appropriation incorporated in the sundry appropriation bill for the payment of $72,000 to the state of Georgia, for money advanced by that state for the prosecution of the Cherokee and Seminole wars in 1835 and 1838, is, after all, destined to remain in the United States treasury. Governor Colquitt, who was in the city for several days just prior to the adjournment of congress, looking after the matter, left for his home on Wednesday last, after appointing an agent to collect this money and forward it to Georgia. This agent, after securing a certified copy of the portion of the bill relating to this claim, called upon the secretary of the treasury and exhibited his credentials to receive the amount. He was greatly astounded when the secretary informed him that the state of Georgia was indebted to the United States in the sum of $100,000 and upwards, and that the $72,000 would be passed to the credit of the state as a payment on account.

The Democrats Will Be On Hand.

Washington Post.

Our talented friend of the Baltimore Gazette has allowed his placid mind to become disturbed at a contemplation of the dangers which attend upon the organization of the next house, principal among which, and not altogether lovely, is that of sickness. There is no cause for alarm. Mr. Acklen surrounded a juicy and invigorating steak yesterday, and is a much better man in every way than he was. General Singleton and Messrs. Bland and Lay will be brought to the capitol on downy beds of ease, and set the democratic machine a whirling in fine style. There will be no bolting for any cause. The democratic candidate for speaker will have about twenty majority. The air is balmy and the heavens cerulean.

Mr. Randall Should Be Re-elected.

Charleston News and Courier.

The conclusion to which we have come is, that Mr. Randall, in every proper thing, is as true to the south and as loyal to the democratic party as Mr. Blackburn can possibly be, has, in addition, experience as speaker which Mr. Blackburn has not had, and possesses, as Mr. Blackburn does not, the confidence of the northern and western democracy. This is enough to turn the scale. The democrats have a desperate struggle before them, and cannot afford to irritate public opinion by pushing violent men to the front. They can avoid every difficulty by re electing Mr Randall, whose record is a sufficient pledge of honesty, ability and loyalty to the north as well as to the south.

Georgia All Right Now.

New York Daily Bulletin.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is desirous of ascertaining what motive the Bulletin has in classing Georgia among the southern states "to which capital would readily flow but for the manifestation of a spirit hostile to the recognition of creditors' claims." The motive was a friendly one; but it is proper to say reference was had to Georgia past rather than to Georgia present. We cheerfully bear testimony to the improved financial standing of the state, and only regret that Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia suffer so badly from comparison.

A Historical Scene.

Pittsburgh Telegraph.

It was a scene worthy of history, that of fiery and furious old Zachary Chandler drawn up in majesty before the calm and cold-blooded Secretary Evarts, vowing to him that if the president would veto the appropriation bills used as vehicles to carry political measures, the republicans would camp in Washington, and not desert their tents though cholera, yellow fever, the black vomit, and all the pestilence of Asia should come to scourge them. Evarts, making no reply, evidently thought the old man had been taking something.

The Right Kind of a Doctor.

Sunday Capital.

Dr. Garnett, always an attentive physician, has been particularly devoted to Acklen's case, and during its worst stage we met the doctor and inquired if it was true, as currently reported, that his patient was dying. "Dying!" ejaculated the family physician of the democratic party. "Do you think I'd let a vote die when we have only one majority, and no time for a special election to fill the vacancy? I'd take his medicine for him and die myself first!"

The Speakership.

Monroe Advertiser.

It would certainly gratify us to have a southern man fill this position, such as Blackburn, of Kentucky, but the south should not claim the honor at this critical time. It is enough for us to know that to the southern members belongs the honor of restoring to the country true constitutional and honest government. For leading positions our representatives must bide their time. Untimely ambition has wrought great harm, and we trust in this instance it will be nipped in the bud.

General Gordon's Letter.

Monroe Advertiser.

General Gordon's defense against these mean and contemptible charges is manly, straightforward and cannot fail to be entirely satisfactory to all save those of the so-called independent party who are blind to any reason when Gordon's fame is involved. They vilely traduce him for the one reason that he discharged a patriotic duty in going into the seventh district to aid the organized democracy against a combination of independents and republicans.

Not a Heroine.

Louisville News and Farmer.

We admire Mrs. Felton's devotion to her husband, if we may call it such, but we must say that the occasion is lacking to make her the moral heroine that she would seem to wish to appear. The bitterness and venom of her language and her unwelcome and uncalled for appearance on the political stage make her appear rather liliputian than loyal. We could hope that her debut will not be encored, and that her exit will be eternal.

The Money of the New Empire.

Boston Post.

The new dollar notes to be issued by the empire of California will have in the center a picture of the Emperor Dennis I. Over this picture will be the inscription, "Pool your issues." Beneath it will be the words, "The Chinese must go." Around the edges of the bill will be a row of wash-tubs, with Melican women presiding and a swarm of dead Chinamen at their feet.

The Game Outlined.

New York World.

The most interesting feature of the present political situation is the attempt which the republican stalwarts, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. E. Chandler, are making to get President Hayes, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz into the traces and to put the blinders on them, while Mr. Blaine or Mr. Conkling, as the case may be, gathers up the reins and climbs to the box of the presidential coach for 1880.

Comfort for the Radicals.

Washington Post.

Next to the solid comfort which the radical leaders derive from mauling the ex-president of the defunct confederacy, there is nothing that seems to do them so much good as the eccentric utterances of the ex-vice-president of that extinguished government.

A Good Riddance.

Philadelphia Times.

Patterson has retired from the senate and the attorney-general has retired the criminal prosecutions against him in South Carolina. Patterson gets rid of South Carolina and South Carolina gets rid of Patterson, and thus honors are easy. Let us have peace!

The Critical States.

Baltimore Gazette.

The thing to do is to cast the "horoscope" of the critical states. If Mr. Thurman, for example, can carry New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Connecticut, he will be a stronger candidate than the "first choice" of all the southern states put together.

Randall's Bitterest Enemies.

Philadelphia Record.

All the jobbers in Washington are fighting Randall. They don't want that kind of a man in the speaker's chair. It is too expensive. Even so pure a patriot as John Roach would help the anti-Randall movement on with his substantial encouragement rather than see it fail.

Not the Time for a Southern Speaker.

Macon Telegraph.

The election of a southern speaker at this juncture is substantially playing into the hands of the radicals, and should not be risked but for weightier reasons than are now apparent.

The Democrats All Right.

Baltimore Gazette.

The sick democratic congressmen are coming on beautifully. They will all be on hand to help organize the house. It takes a democrat to make an effort when the country is imperiled.

A Solid North.

Cleveland, Ohio, Herald.

Perhaps if you keep on fumbling, democrats, you will lay your hands upon a solid north.

Brick Pomeroy.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brick Pomeroy is in session in Chicago under the impression that he is a national greenback convention.

Right to the Point.

Memphis Appeal.

Randall should be re-elected speaker.

Which Way?

San Francisco Alta.

Children, stop your play,
And tell me which way
I shall take to reach the city on the hill.
First the girl,
With a smile:
"This way;
Through the woods, across the stile,
By a brook where wild flowers grow,
Where the birds sing sweet and low;
Then you forget it is so far,
And how tired you are,
For the calm rests you, makes you still,
If you take this way to the city on the hill."

Then the boy,
With a frown;
"This way:
By the mill and through the town—
You will see the soldiers there,
Hear the drums and pass the fair;
Then you forget the way is long
While you walk in the throng,
For the noise wakes you, makes you thrill,
When you go this way to the city on the hill."

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Notice of Sale

—BY—

Commissioner in Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE HONorable Superior Court of Burke county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house door, in the town of Waynesboro, of said county, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land, containing in all two hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of James Caughlin, James H. Daniel, James Belcher, A. & H. Myer, T. Y. Johnson, and the Centrail Railroad; said property known formerly as the trust property of Mrs. Jane Gray, now deceased, and embracing the Millen Hotel and other improvements; the same will be sold in three lots or parcels, which will be fully set forth and designated on the day of sale.

Also, will be sold, by virtue of the same decree, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1879, at the Millen Hotel, on the above named premises, all the personal property belonging, formerly, to the trust estate of said Mrs. Jane Gray, to-wit: Lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Clothing, Washstands, one Parlor Set and Looking-glass, Set Dining-room Furniture, one Cotton Gin and Press, etc.

Said property sold for division between certain Remaindermen under said Trust deed. Terms Cash. JAMES H. DANIEL, Commissioner of Equity.
526 marl dlm

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold on the first Tuesday in April next, in the legal hours of sale, City Lot fronting fifty feet on Davis street and running back on Foundry street one hundred and forty feet to a ten foot alley, being part of land lot number eighty-three, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Sold as the property of John G. Pounds, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. MRS. T. L. POUNDS, Administratrix.
487 feb26 dlaw til april 1 tues

LIVER REMEDIES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. M. W. CASE'S

Liver Remedy

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.
205 agul7 deod & weowly am col nex read m

Havana Royal Lottery.

Grand Extraordinary Drawing No. 1035
TO TAKE PLACE ON THE
8th of April, 1879.
Only 15,000 Tickets and 2,250,000 Peso
in Prizes, with a Capital Prize of 1,000,000 Pesos.
For full information apply to
F. MASICH, General Agent,
414 feb23 dlm sun wed fri New Orleans, La.

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 138 jan9 d3m 2d pg

MARSHAL'S SALE FOR APRIL, 1879.—WILL be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, a lot of head and foot pieces of seven [7] bedsteads, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. L. Watkins, for balance City Tax for the year 1878. R. O. DOUGLASS, Marshal.
82 mar5 dlaw4w

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—AT HINMAN'S FURNITURE Factory—One good Finisher and one good Bench Hand. 210 marl2 dlt

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WHITE woman to do general house-work. Apply at Air-Line House. marl2 dlt

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES.—IF YOU WANT A FIRST class Carriage or Buggy call on John M. Smith, 48 and 52 Broad street. 202 marl dlm

SAN DOMINGO YAMS FOR SEED FOR SALE at Mark W. Johnson & Co.'s, 27 Marietta street. 000 mch9 d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. SELL THURSDAY MORNING next, 10 o'clock, large lot Copper, Whisky, Tobacco, etc. 000 marll dlt

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House

GRAND LYRIC EVENT!

Wednesday and Thursday | March 12th & 13th

CAMPBELL'S

Comic Opera Company

From New York LYCEUM THEATER, on their way to New Orleans in the greatest success of modern times, GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S charming National Opera,

H. M. S.

PINAFORE

Played in New York, during the same week in all the theaters but two.

40 ARTISTS IN THE PIECE.

GRAND AND COMPLETE CHORUSES AND BRILLIANT MUSIC.

For this extraordinary occasion the Street Railroad will run extra cars on each line after performance is over, and special rate tickets will be issued upon all the railroads leading to Atlanta.

Owing to the heavy expenses of this company 25c extra will be charged for reserved seats. General admission $1.00 and 50c. 140 marl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

In these days of political trickery, a true friend in the time of need is a friend indeed, and such a friend is

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS

and all diseases of the

Lungs, Chest and Throat.

This well known remedy has been used for thirty years and has cured thousands of cases, many of which were given up as hopeless.

No case, however obstinate, can resist the healing properties of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

Remember that it is the persistent use of the Balsam that cures the worst cases.

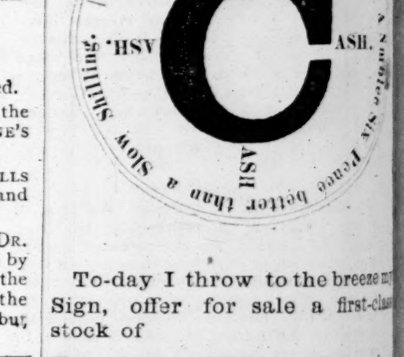
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,

Sole Proprietors,

8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 de2w &wkye2dw al w rosa's No

Good News for Atlanta



To-day I throw to the breeze my Sign, offer for sale a first-class stock of

Family and Fancy Groceries

I expect to keep constantly on hand, at reasonable price, whatever I find my trade demands. I propose to make my Store Headquarters for Southwest Georgia Sugar Cane Syrup—equal to any New Orleans Syrup.

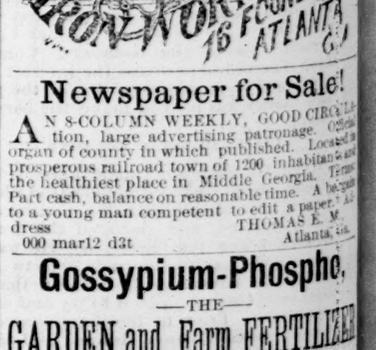
In short, I propose to make

66 Decatur Street

Headquarters for good things gathered from wherever they may be produced.

I Buy for Cash and Sell for D

ELAM JOHNSON.
196 marll deod2w



Newspaper for Sale!

AN 8-COLUMN WEEKLY, GOOD CIRCULATION, large advertising patronage. Official organ of county in which published. Located in prosperous railroad town of 1200 inhabitants and the healthiest place in Middle Georgia. Terms: Part cash, balance on reasonable time. A bargain to a young man competent to edit a paper. Address THOMAS E. M. Atlanta, Ga.
000 marl2 d3t

Gossypium-Phospho

—THE—

GARDEN and Farm FERTILIZER

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR

Flowers, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit Trees

AND VEGETABLES.

It is used and endorsed by leading Florists, Nurserymen and Gardeners.

For sale by GEO. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 17 Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

In packages of 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs.
262 feb14 dlm

Notice of Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF TRIMBLE & GOODMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. L. Trimble retiring. C. M. Goodman will assume all liabilities and to him all debts due firm must be paid. TRIMBLE & GOODMAN.
March 1, 1879.

In retiring from above firm, I beg leave to return my thanks to my many friends for their patronage and good will, which they have favored me with whilst in business, and beg them to continue the same to my former partner, Mr. Goodman. J. L. TRIMBLE.

In continuing the business as successor to Trimble & Goodman, I wish to inform the public and my friends that I shall maintain the same high standard of goods in every particular as heretofore and invite every one needing articles in my line to call and see for themselves.
154 mch9 3t C. M. GOODMAN.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC ELSAS HAS REMOVED TO No. south Broad street, between Hunter and Alabama streets, opposite Strong's cotton warehouse. 174 mch8

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Americus had a dog fight and a rope-walking the other day.

—The Gainesville Southron has entered upon its fifth year.

—Mr. W. T. Holinsworth, of Macon, was recently married to Miss Obie Martin, of Forsyth.

—There is an archery revival in Columbus. It is enough to make the beaux quiver with delight.

—There will be a reform in the carrying of concealed weapons when five members of a grand jury can be found without arms about their persons.

—Major John H. Crafton, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Putnam county, died at his home in Rockville on the 18th. Major Crafton was seventy-nine years of age.

—The last issue of the Eatonton Bond-Axe and Messenger showed great improvement. Mr. Sparks is getting so he doesn't hesitate to shake up the boys in the liveliest sort of style. If we are not mistaken, the editor of the Messenger is a relative of Colonel William H. Sparks, whose poem on "The Old Church Bell" is one of the finest lyrics ever written by a southern poet.

—The Americus Republican says that on Sunday night, the 2d instant, the gin-house of Mr. W. F. Spann, of Webster county, with all his crop of cotton seed, were destroyed by fire. The gin-house and screw were both new, run by water power and of the latest and most approved pattern. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The Augusta Chronicle says that Mrs. Emma Austell has been adjudged to be insane by Judge W. F. Eve, of the county court, and ordered sent to the lunatic asylum at Milledgeville. She has a child about eighteen months old, which has been taken in charge by responsible parties. She fought desperately and screamed at the top of her voice when the infant was taken away from her, but it was absolutely necessary for the little creature's safety and comfort that this should be done.

—The Macon Telegraph says that the little poem, "Kitty King," whose words were written by the late Mr. A. R. Watson, and which were copied throughout the union, and also in a number of the leading periodicals of England, will soon be set to music by Mrs. Joseph Palmer, of Perry. The words of the poem are exquisite, and have always been admired wherever read, and they were among the first pieces which brought the author prominently before the public. Mrs. Palmer is the composer of a beautiful song, "A Face," which was dedicated to an accomplished young lady of Atlanta, who is well known in Macon. The coming song will be looked for with interest by all who knew Mr. Watson and the friends of the composer.

—Forsyth Advertiser: Mr. Henry C. Peeples, who has been attending our superior court, returned to Atlanta last week. Although quite young, he is one of the most thoroughly posted lawyers we have ever known. His memory is a marvel. He was recently highly complimented by the supreme court, one of the judges speaking of his argument as an effort showing an intelligent and deep research into the law.

—Dawson Journal: At about 9 o'clock on last Saturday night Mr. William R. Foster, a young man, son of the widow Foster, living six or seven miles east of Dawson, left town for home, driving two spirited horses to a wagon. About an hour afterwards the horses arrived home, or near home, without a driver and with the lines broken. A brother of Mr. Foster immediately started back towards town in search of William, and found his dead body lying in the middle of the road, near the Ross place, about three miles from town. There was a severe contusion on the forehead, and it was supposed that his neck was broken. It was supposed that there was no one with Mr. Foster at the time the accident occurred.

—Americus Republican: Here is a sweet morsel for the consideration of Messrs. Blaine, Ingersoll, et al., of the radical ranks, which they can reflect on: James Ellis, a colored blacksmith in Americus, who, by industry and economy, has acquired a competency and quite a lucrative trade in his profession, on learning that his old mistress, Virginia Ann Wisham, was in very reduced circumstances—without even a shelter—went before Justice J. B. Pilsbury and J. H. Allen, clerk of the superior court, and made her a deed to a small place in Macon county, thus giving her a home in her old age without fee or reward. Surely such good deeds as these are recorded above, and will there entitle the donor to a home in that 'home of many mansions.' Jim Ellis is a hard working, honest man, and though his skin is a little dark his heart is all right. Sober and industrious, he has many friends in the white race of our city, who will esteem him now more than ever.

—Thomasville Times: In answer to our inquiry last week about the blackberry crop, Mr. Sydney Williams informs us that the prospect is anything but flattering. He says that farmers are clearing up and burning off most of their old fields, thus cutting off, to a very large extent, that usually very prolific crop. If this state of things is anything like general, the outlook for the profession is indeed gloomy. We have been clinging to the hope that the crop would be a good one. In fact, this hope has cheered us on through the long winter months. When clouds gathered; when non-paying subscribers, fat with the good things of the land, shook us by the hand and calmly looked into our hungry eyes; when groups of epicures gathered about in knots and discussed the menu of some recent repast; through and amid all this we have preserved an unruffled exterior, nay, even heartlessly and smilingly joined in, as if it was a common thing for editors to live high. The blackberry crop has been the silver lining to our clouds, but now—well there's no use talking. "The opera's busted."

—Columbus Times: Mrs. Fanny Dunnings, a poor widow woman with two small children, respectively three and five years of age, resided near Upatoie in this county. She was taken sick some days ago and apparently failed rapidly. The doctor on the last visit promised to be with her again on Thursday night, but unfortunately was detained. On the succeeding morning the sick woman bid her children leave the house, telling them to play outside, as she wanted to sleep. The children did as they were bid and remained away for some time, until they at last ventured to return and awake their mother. But she, meanwhile, had dropped into that long sleep from which there is no awakening. When the doctor arrived soon after he found the children vainly attempting to awaken their dead mother. Some negroes living near there took the little ones away and locked up the corpse in its lonely and desolate home. And there it lay neglected and forgotten by all around until Saturday night at 9 o'clock, unshrouded and unburied. At that late hour some neighbors, who had heard of the sad affair, came and performed the last services for the lifeless body of a poor, neglected woman.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.
mar12 d3t wed fri sun &wmar18

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE County, Virginia. This celebrated property, noted for the medicinal value of its waters, and its splendid improvements,
IS OFFERED FOR RENT,
for one or more years. The Hotels and Cottages (with capacity for 400 guests) are fully equipped and in excellent repair. For particulars, address,
JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS CO.,
feb16 2aw4w sun thu Charlottsville, Va.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Andrew Jackson, (col.) late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN B. GOODWIN,
261 feb13 d1aw6w thur Administrator.

CHILD'S CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH

Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are, hawking, spitting, weak inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, dryness and heat of the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, often ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, often in the first stages, but more commonly in its advanced stages, attended with pains in chest or left side, and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion usually attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common; some have all these symptoms; others only a part. Very little pain attends Catarrh, until the liver and lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach.

All persons thus affected take cold easily, and have frequently a running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to all around the corruption within, while the patient has frequently lost the sense of smell. The disease advances covertly, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels, startles him; he hacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, liver complaint, and is urged by his doctor to take this or that; perhaps cod liver oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridiculous! The foul ulcers in the head cannot be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor, jaded stomach. The patient becomes nervous; the voice is harsh and unnatural; he feels disheartened; memory loses her power, judgment her zeal, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yes thousands, in such circumstances, feel that to die would be a relief, and many even do cut the thread of life to end their sorrows.

THOUSANDS ARE DYING

In early life with consumption, who can look back a few years—perhaps only months—when it was only catarrh. Neglected, when a cure is possible, very soon it will transform the features of health and youth into the dark, pallid appearance; while the hacking cough, the excess of blood gushing from the lungs, or night sweats, all significantly proclaim it is too late; and thus a neglected catarrh ends in the consumptive's grave.

NASAL CATARRH.

Sometimes the disease only effects the membranes lining the nasal passages, and they may be easily reached and cured by simple means. But when it is located in the frontal sinus, or in the posterior nares, or if it has entered the eustachian tubes, and is injuring the ears, then nothing but finely medicated vapor can effectually reach it and destroy it. And certainly, after it has affected the throat and bronchial tubes, as all well-read physicians will readily attest, nothing can be relied on to effect a permanent cure but the inhalation of properly medicated vapor. In the same manner that we breathe common air, we can inhale and breathe a medicated air; and it is perfectly simple, any one can see, thus to treat diseases of the throat, bronchial pipes and lungs. How much better this method by which remedies are conveyed directly to the seat of the disease, than to resort to the uncertain and too frequently mischievous action of medicines taken into the stomach.

THE COLD AIR INHALING BALM.

This part of my treatment I regard as very important, especially in warding off colds (which is full half the battle), and in relieving the head and lungs while under their effects. The Balm is composed of several kinds of gums, balsams, firs, and essential oils, which are separately used by the best physicians in treating throat, bronchial and lung diseases. These I have combined, and concentrated their virtues, which, by the inhaling process, are drawn through the various passages of the head and respiratory organs, reaching and healing every irritated spot. If used when cold first makes it appearance—which usually begins by an irritation of the mucous lining of the nose, and a sneeze, which is nature's emphatic warning—it will, most invariably, check it; and by producing a quicker circulation, and by throwing the blood to the surface, the bad effects of a cold are warded off. It is pleasant to use and almost instant in its effects.

AMONG WOMEN catarrh is very common. The decrees of fashion compel women to go from the dry atmosphere of furnace-heated houses, into the open air, with the head but poorly protected. Many suffer keenly from bronchitis and difficulties of the throat and lungs.

TEACHERS IN OUR SCHOOLS are greatly subject to this fearful malady. Confinement in close, ill ventilated school rooms; the over heated atmosphere, charged with the steaming poison exuding from the bodies of the not always over clean children, breed this disease with fearful rapidity.

LAWYERS IN THE COURT-ROOM and judges on the bench, from the same general cause, are too often afflicted in the same way.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, after leaving the pulpit, over-heated with the strain of their mental and physical effort, neglect sufficient precaution, and a cold is the result. This neglected opens the way to catarrh, and to a possible loss of voice. I have suffered so keenly myself that I cannot urge upon public speakers too strongly the necessity of removing this disease when a cure is possible.

MY EXPERIENCE.

EIGHTEEN YEARS of terrible headache, disgusting nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night sweats, incapacitating me for my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—ALL were caused by, and the results of Nasal Catarrh. After spending hundreds of dollars, and obtaining no relief, I compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC AND COLD AIR INHALING BALM, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public, and I have now thousands of patients in all parts of the country, and thousands of happy fellow-beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is certain, thorough and perfect, and is indorsed by EVERY PHYSICIAN who has examined it. If I can relieve my fellow-beings as I have been relieved of this loathsome disease, which makes the possessor at once disgusting to himself and others, I shall be satisfied, and feel that I have done my little toward removing the ills of mankind.
T. P. CHILDS.

TESTIMONY OF OTHERS.

FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

T. P. CHILDS—Dear Sir: I think you have the true theory and practice for the cure of Nasal Catarrh, and also, for the treatment of the respiratory organs. My throat is now so well restored that I lecture daily without difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching. You are at full liberty to use my name for the benefit of others.
Yours very truly, E. B. FAIRFEILD, D.D., LL.D., Lincoln, Neb.

JUDGE J. COLLETT, of Lima, O., writes: "You will remember how terribly Catarrh had taken hold upon me at the time you were at my house, making me offensive to myself and to all around, and withal suffering day and night. I began to use your excellent remedy about the 26th of August. Now I am cured; head free, air passages all open, and breathing natural. I express to you again what I said in a recent letter, 'A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy, and so very cheap.' I have laid away the instrument, having no further occasion to use it. Thus in about six weeks I have accomplished what you thought could be gained in from three to six months." (Write to him.)

MR. T. GILLESPIE, of Woodworth, Kenosha Co., Wis., writes: "I must say that I never had a medicine to take hold of my Catarrh by the root, and ROOT it out, as this has."

MR. THOMAS J. DAILY, of Homer, Champaign Co., Ill., one of the worst cases I ever had under treatment, who was six months bed fast, and nearly blind, one eye utterly destroyed by Catarrh, nose and face much disfigured, and throat and lungs in a critical state, writes, June 21, 1878:

"DEAR MR. CHILDS: I have used your Catarrh treatment, that my brother, B. O. Daily, of your place, kindly sent me, now over three months, and almost all this time in hopelessness, as it seemed I must die. By and by it began to take effect, and I began to have hope. I improved rapidly, soon could sit up, passages of the head began to open, throat and bronchial tubes grew better, cough ceased, and now I can see to write. I now expect to get well and go about my business again. I owe you a great debt of gratitude. Indeed, I owe my life to your treatment.
"Very truly your friend, THOMAS J. DAILY."

Mr. D. is now (Sept. 10) in Troy, looking quite well; almost every vestige of Catarrh has disappeared.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Mr. W. S. SANDEL, of Willis, Montgomery Co., Texas, writes:

REV. T. P. CHILDS—Dear Sir: In 1873 I was attacked with catarrh, slight at first, but it gradually grew worse and worse. In the spring of 1877 the disease assumed a new form: my mouth and throat were attacked, ulcers were formed, and soon the ulva was all eaten away, and large sores through the posterior nares. My condition was now not only deplorable, but apparently hopeless. Large quantities of very offensive matter were discharged from the nostrils and throat; and for days together I could take no food but spoon victuals. I knew of no remedy, and the doctors could give me no relief or advice. My sufferings were intense, and distraction of mind was added to my physical sufferings. At this juncture a friend called my attention to your advertisement. I lost no time in procuring your Specific. I received it the latter part of August and commenced using it immediately, and began to improve right along. My throat healed rapidly, and the change in my appearance for the better was so marked that I was often greeted with, 'Why! what a change! How much better you look!' When I think of what I suffered, and the many sleepless nights of agony spent, I am truly glad there is a remedy for this horrible disease. I shall recommend it to all suffering with Catarrh. I will cheerfully answer any letters that may be addressed to me asking information.
Most sincerely your friend, W. S. SANDEL.

The following names have been selected from thousands in my possession. If desired, any of them can be consulted by letter or otherwise:

W. L. Wilson, Troy, Pike Co., Ala.
Rev. W. L. Tillinghurst, Bloomer, Wis.
T. G. Gaunt, Greenville, Ala.
A. J. Cowles, Beloit, Rock Co., Wis.
Wm. H. Gaylor, Ft. Plain, Mont. Co., N. Y.
Mrs. O. W. Lake, McZena, Ashland Co., O.
Amanda Fisher, Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill.
J. M. Little, Brady, Indiana Co., O.
Rev. J. L. Pettigrew, Raymond, Hinds Co., Miss.
Samuel T. G. Bigelow, 10 LaGrange St., Worcester, Mass.
Rev. P. W. Free, Water, Erie Co., Pa.
Rev. T. Gillespie, Woodworth, Wis.
Alonzo Bennett, Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich.
Miss Flora Webber, Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill.
Rev. J. Lentz, Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Rev. W. R. Lathrop, Hartsville, Ind.
Mrs. J. A. Humphrey, Franklin, Pa.
Calvin Teegarden, Griffinsville, Iowa.
James White, Elk Co., Kan.
J. J. Hancock, Irvinville, Irwin Co., Ga.
Isaac Hill, Kirkville, Wapello Co., Iowa.
J. Z. Barnett, St. Francisville, Clark Co., Mo.
Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Sturgis, Ind.
W. S. Sandel, Willis, Mont. Co., Texas.
J. Morton, Collinsville, DeKalb Co., Ala.
Rev. A. J. Gains, Waterford, Miss.
T. B. Rose, Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.
Rev. J. W. Terrell, Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo.
Mrs. J. A. Thornton, Michigan City, Ind.
Chas. B. Day, Peoria, Peoria Co., Ill.
F. M. Mitchell, Pittston, Me.
J. Grim, Hoopeston, Vermillion Co., Ill.
G. W. Dalbey, Shelbyville, Tenn.

WHAT THE EDITORS KNOW OF T. P. CHILDS

Catarrh, in its worst and most offensive form, compelled Mr. Childs to give up his charge, after years of public speaking, and constant use of voice, always strong. After trying all that medicine could do for him, he finally, in despair, attempted his own cure, and, having considerable knowledge of medicine, succeeded, beyond hope, and relieved his own sufferings, enabling him to resume public speaking without difficulty.

Mr. Childs was besieged by others similarly afflicted, until the good man was compelled to go into the manufacture of his medicine, by the number and frequency of these calls.—Correspondence Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

The publishers of the Congregationalist, with multitudes of other people, are somewhat suspicious of patent medicines, as a rule, and when we received the advertisement of Mr. Childs, we at first declined its insertion; but on making inquiry, we received such satisfactory replies, and one especially from a well known Congregational pastor not far from Rev. Mr. Childs's, the proprietor of the medicine, that we withdrew our objections.—Congregationalist, Boston.

While not supposing that all cases of catarrh will be cured, by the prescription advertised, the publishers of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, after diligent inquiry, have reasons to believe that it has in many cases proved effectual. We do not ordinarily insert medical advertisements.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

The medicine Mr. Childs contrives to place, by the use of his inhalers, just where it is needed must be most powerful and searching in its character to produce such surprising results. Many of our leading lawyers, divines, and prominent business men have tried this remedy with wonderful success. There is no doubt of the efficacy of this method. We know Mr. Childs as an honest, Christian man.—Gazette, Cincinnati.

Mr. Childs gives a very strong description of this most annoying and loathsome disease. A number of testimonials from well known publishers and others throughout the country seems to indicate that his peculiar manner of treatment is worthy of investigation by those thus afflicted. The physician who is able to relieve suffering humanity of such painful ills is most assuredly entitled to the thanks and patronage of the world at large.—Andrews' Bazar, Cincinnati.

CONCLUSION.

It is now a well-established fact that Childs's Catarrh Specific, for thoroughness, completeness and efficiency, has no equal in the world. Everything known to be good for Nasal Catarrh in all its horrid forms, in the head, throat and bronchial tubes, arranged into one complete system of treatment. Two kinds of inhalants and two fine inhalers go with each full course of medicine.

Do not trifle with some cheap thing, which at best can afford but temporary relief, while the roots of the vile disease are left to strike deeper and deeper. Be in earnest and thorough or do nothing! Write at once and say what paper you saw this in. Circulars, price-lists, and all necessary information can be had by addressing (with return stamp),

REV. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

74 mar5 d1aw4w wed &weow2w wmar11&25 next read ma

FOOD FOR INFANTS, ETC.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Has received the most unqualified testimony from Physicians, Matrons and Mothers of the highest character and respectability in this and other countries.

The Extraordinary Success

that this food has attained in this country (the sales of which aggregate as much as all other foods combined) is due to its intrinsic merit, containing as it does all the elements essential to growth and repair either in the Infant or Invalid. It has been demonstrated that multitudes of infants have been slowly starving at a period of infancy when development and growth are so remarkably active, because of inability of mothers to furnish the necessary nutriment on account of overtaxing the nervous system, and by prolonged lactation, thus lowering the standard of health of both.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Is no new, untried preparation, but has been in use for 30 years; and the price places it within the reach of all. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.
48 mar2 d1m sun wed fri &w1m

WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents. 71 mar5 d6m wed sun

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wkly

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. | W. H. HOWARD, JR., CHAS. H. HOWARD, of the firm of W. H. Howard & Sons, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM HAS been identified with the Drug Trade of this city for the last eight years, but withdrew from the Drug business about one year ago.

We commenced, January the first, under the present firm name, to do an exclusively wholesale business. We succeeded no one; therefore, we have no old stock, the accumulation of years, to work off. Our goods are all new and fresh, bought for net cash, and we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers.

We will be pleased to have a call from Merchants visiting our city, or we will furnish special quotations when requested.

We will simply say our stock is large and complete in—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,
Of all kinds.

STATIONERY,

Of all descriptions,
Nitrate Potash,
Sulphate Magnesia,
Acid Phosphate,
Fertilizing Chemicals,
Muriate Potash,
Sulphate Ammonia,
Land Plaster.

We are also General Agents for the sale of P. Zell & Son's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.
10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY
MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address
DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM
8 to 4 per cent. per annum,
By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkytf

EIGHTEEN HERRING'S SAFES,

IN THE RECENT GREAT

Fires in New York,
Jan. 14th and Jan. 17th, 1879,

Preserved the books, papers, and securities of the following parties. All these firms, and others—former occupants of the burned buildings—have purchased new Herring's Patent Champion Safes since the fires occurred:

HOWARD, SANGER & CO., (3 safes.)
NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.
EDWIN BATES & CO.
VAN VOLKINBURGH & LEAVITT.
WALKINSHAW & VOIGT.
HENRY W. T. MALI & CO., (3 safes,)
FORSTMANN & CO., (2 safes.)
SCHNABEL BROTHERS.
HENRY BAYLIS, (2 safes.)
JOHN SLADE & CO.
R. E. MARKS.

Send for the CHAMPION RECORD

HERRING & CO.,
251 and 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
512 feb28 deod6t fri sun wed

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar2l...tf oct28

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 octs,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY........................PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.
UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.
ORGANS.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

ARE YOU GOING TO

PAINT?

You cannot do better than to use the ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

"RED SEAL BRAND."

Purchasers should beware of imitations.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
SOLE AGENTS.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

We have the largest stock in the State.
LARD OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
SPERM OIL.
All of the best quality and at the bottom prices.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
333 feb16 d4m Druggists.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
194mar11 d&w4w

Cheap for Cash.

I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST Stylish and best selected Stock of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the nobbiest fit, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.
A. SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor,
169 mch9-1m No. 4 Wall street.

WELLS, PUMPS AND CISTERNS.

BIDS FOR KEEPING THE CITY PUMPS, Cisterns and Drinking Fountains in repair for the present year will be received until the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock m. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the city clerk, and delivered to him at his office in the city hall. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
ED. A. BALDWIN,
Chairman Committee on Wells, Pumps and Cisterns. 143 mch9 3t

DRY GOODS, ETC.

JOHN RYAN

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Spring Supply of Dry Goods, Carpets, Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
LAMBREQUINS,
Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Hats,
Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes,
Domestics, Notions,

And an Endless Variety of Goods too numerous to mention.

HE HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS AND BUSY ALL DAY YESTERDAY OPENing Goods. He will be opening Goods during this week and will place before his customers every day

SOME NEW BARGAINS!

JOHN RYAN'S buyer is among some of the few who are enabled to make purchases thus early in the season, and in consequence of the dull trade existing in New York is enabled to make purchases at prices that could not be made a month ago, and probably cannot be made one month hence.

JOHN RYAN respectfully invites all who want

Carpets, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Trunks,
Umbrellas, Ladies' Parasols,

Or anything in his line to call and see his prices. No other house can come near them.

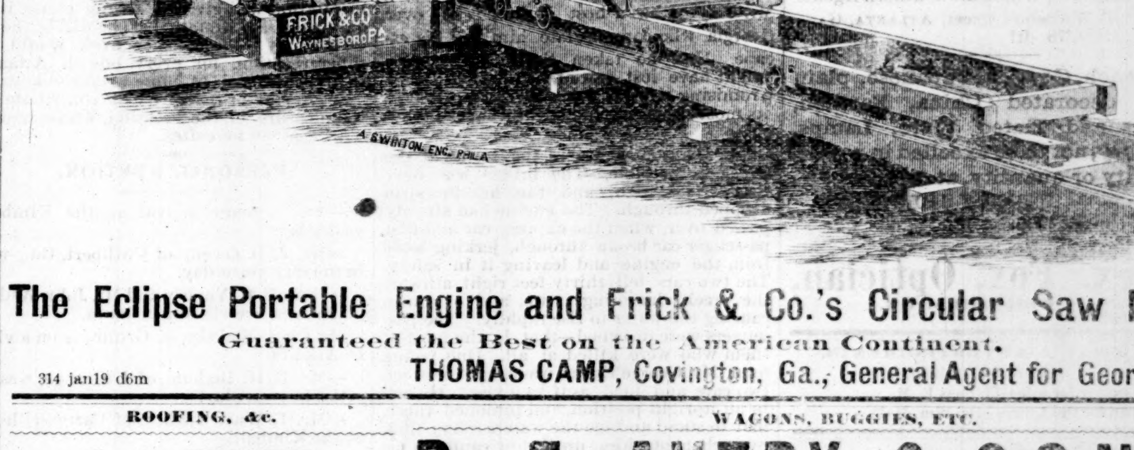
SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. 141 mar9 dtf top 7&8 col 3dp sun tues thur

GUANO, ACID PHOPHATE, SEEDS, ETC.

"L. & R."
GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BRANDS OF POPULAR FERTILIZERS. AGENTS WANTED in all North Georgia towns. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Plant Grasses, Red Clover, etc., in March SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.
jan28 dtf and wky4t feb4 11 18 26

PORTABLE ENGINES SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills.
Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.
314 jan19 d6m THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERR ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA GA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22, 1879.

On and after Sunday, February 23d, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line: at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. | WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. | W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 mar8 dtf

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until March 17th, 1879, for the following Sewers:

3,400 lin. feet Hard River Brick Sewer, 25 inches internal diameter, two bricks thick.

3,400 lin. feet City Hard Brick Sewer, same dimensions as above.

All to be laid in good Hydraulic Cement. The brick are to be inspected and all imperfect ones to be hauled away from the works at once. The ditches will be dug down to sub-grade by the City and refilled except the contractor is required to fill and ram the dirt around the Sewers to top of extrados.

Also, 3,400 lin. feet 22x28 Elliptic Cement Concrete Pipe, composed of one-third Portland Cement, according to U. S. Formula.

Also, 3,400 lin. feet Vitrified Pipe, well burned and glazed inside and out.

2,000 lin. feet Vitrified Pipe, 12 inches diameter.

2,000 lin. feet Cement Concrete Pipe, 12 inches diameter.

800 lin. feet Cement Concrete Pipe, 8 inches diameter.

800 lin. feet Vitrified Pipe, 8 inches diameter.

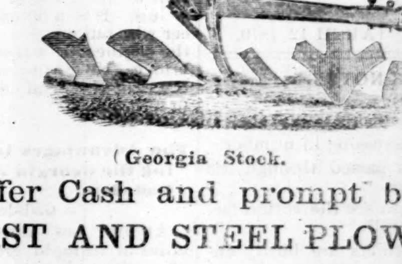
Also, an indefinite amount of 14x18 Cement Concrete Pipe and 15 Vitrified Pipe.

The Sewer Committee and Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids and all work subject to approval by the City Engineer.
JOHN H. FLYNN,
Chairman Sewer Committee.
131 mar8 d1w

WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

B. F. AVERY & SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



(Georgia Stock.

We offer Cash and prompt buyers our
CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
BLADES of Every Shape,
At very low prices

We have the largest Stock of
FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing.
169 jan10 d2½m wed sun 3d page B. F. AVERY & SONS.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co's. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent
june5...dtf

COME!

COME ONE! COME ALL! TO 79 WHITEhall street, where you can buy your

GROCERIES CHEAP.

Corn, Flour and Stock Meal of all kinds, with a variety of EASTERN SEED POTATOES and Garden Seed at J. D. FRAZIER'S.
147 mar9 d1w

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta... 7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta... 9 45 a m
Ar. Athens... 3 20 p m	" Macon...... 7 10 a m
" Washig'n 2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e 9 08 a m
" Camak... 1 08 p m	" Camak... 11 41 a m
" Milled've 3 30 p m	" Washig'n...10 45 a m
Ar. Macon...... 5 20 p m	" Athens..... 9 15 a m
" Augusta... 3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta... 5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta...5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington. 5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta... 7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta...6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta ..6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta...5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. | E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
000 jan24 dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5¾; in New York at 9¾c; in Atlanta at 8¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with northwest to northeast winds, rising barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 11, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	62	84	S. W.	Fresh	.09	Fair.
Augusta	30.10	68	60	......	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.14	63	85	S. E.	Brisk	.72	L't rain.
Galveston	30.19	68	73	S. E.	Gent.	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.16	70	95	S. E.	Fresh	†	Cloudy.
Key West	30.19	71	75	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.21	63	94	S.	Gent.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.20	62	88	N. W.	Gent.	.08	Fair.
New Orleans	30.19	67	89	S.	Gent.	.02	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.12	67	69	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	58	69	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Smoky.
11:31	30.13	73	42	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.03	76	41	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.05	68	69	S. W.	Brisk.	†	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.11	62	83	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.11	62	84	S. W.	Fresh	.09	Fair.

Mean daily bar	30.114	Maximum ther	.78
Mean daily ther	64.50	Minimum ther	.58
Mean daily humid	64.33	Total rainfall	.09

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24,'78 dtf mar11

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878–dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]
Newspaper for sale—Thomas E. M.
Balsam for the Lungs—Dr. Wm. Hall.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Saturday, 15th instant, at 11½ o'clock a. m.
J. H. MECASLIN, Treasurer.
Atlanta, March 10th, 1879.
009 mar11 d til 15th

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 12, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Blind Tom may probably visit Atlanta.

—Social clubs are increasing in number.

—A band of gypsies passed through the city yesterday morning.

—Everybody wants to see the cotton factory start. So, let 'er roll.

—Fulton county farmers are busily engaged with their planting interests.

—Judge W. J. Whaling, of Chicago, is a guest of the Kimball house.

—All of the manufacturing interests of Atlanta are making money.

—Passenger travel is improving very rapidly. Yesterday all the trains were crowded.

—The hotels were never better filled with visitors than at present.

—It is rumored that a glass manufactory will soon be started in Atlanta.

—A Swiss family passed through the city yesterday en route to Mount Airy, Ga.

—A band stand should be erected at once in the city hall park.

—The sprinkling cart has two pairs of horses.

—The waffle wagon is about to leave us. A good idea. It might have gone before.

—Few country wagons have come into the city during the past week.

—Several new brick buildings are going up on Decatur street.

—A score of country merchants are in the city every day purchasing goods.

—A majority of the burglaries committed in Atlanta these days are the work of negro boys of twelve years of age and under.

—Scores of merchants get off to New York almost daily to buy their stock of spring goods.

—We learn that the union passenger depot will be repaired and greatly improved the coming year.

—The hunters say that there are a good many snipe in the country adjacent to Atlanta.

—Several of the citizens of Griffin come to Atlanta every Saturday and spend Sunday and return home the day following.

—A family of immigrants reached this city yesterday from Texas. They were on their way to North Carolina.

—It is confidently hoped that we will not be inflicted with a visit from Bogardus, the great shot—on paper.

—The Atlanta hacks want the city council to deed them a stand where they can remain unmolested by the police, and attend to calls when they are made.

—Sufferers from Neuralgia or Headache should use the Specific Neuralgine, an internal remedy, containing no opiate of any kind. Safe and quick in its action. Every bottle guaranteed by Hutchison & Brother, 14 Whitehall street.
141 mar9 d3m sun tues thur

Marriage in Cobb County.

Sunday evening last, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Cobb county, Miss Augusta V. Howell was married to Mr. Morris T. Goodman, of Bradstreet's commercial agency. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Ford, of this city, in the presence of a number of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Mr. Goodman is a young man of fine business qualifications and quite a favorite of the community in which he lives. The happy couple were the recipients of many congratulations and the bride received numerous handsome presents.

Shot Accidentally.

Monday night, about eight o'clock, near the Willingham building on Decatur street, Willie Ellison, a lad of fifteen, was accidentally shot. He had purchased of a negro boy a twenty-five cents pistol and started home, when, fumbling with it in his coat pocket (not aware of its being charged), it went off, the contents taking effect in the right hip, producing a severe but not dangerous flesh wound. Dr. Mel. Martin was called and dressed the wound, and stated that the lad was doing very well. Willie is a son of Mr. William Ellison, the superintendent of Beatie's stock-yard, on Hunter street.

GEORGIA'S RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Appropriations for their Improvement—The Mexican Veteran Bill.

In a brief conversation with Hon. Milton A. Candler yesterday the reporter learned some interesting facts relative to the appropriations made at the last session of congress to the rivers and harbors of Georgia. The total amount appropriated to the improvement of rivers and harbors in the country was about $6,000,000. Of this amount less than $200,000, or one-thirtieth of the whole amount, was received by the state of Georgia for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. The chief appropriation was $100,000 to the harbor at Savannah. All the Georgia members favored this item except Mr. Candler. He says there were "so many things in the section that were wrong that he could not vote for it."

This applies to various intended improvements on the Savannah river near the harbor. An appropriation of $10,000 for the upper Savannah river failed in spite of strong efforts made by Mr. Stephens to induce its passage. It is said that he was considerably chagrined at this failure, as one of his pet congressional schemes was defeated by it. The other appropriations for improvement are the Georgia rivers referred to, the Etowah, the Chattahoochee, the Coosa, and the Flint.

"Summing up all the sums thus appropriated the total falls short of $200,000 by a good deal. Our members did all they could at Washington to secure more liberal appropriations to state improvements generally, but that they did so well is much to their credit. The appropriations given to the rivers and harbors of the state, if judiciously applied, will be of great service. We hope for more help to carry out the good work thus begun.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

In talking with Mr. Candler we asked about the proposed bill to pension the veterans of the Mexican war. It seems that it failed, much to the regret of many who believe that the noble volunteers who bore the brunt of that war should be rewarded by the government for their faithful services. In spite of the failure of this pension bill there is a provision which will be of service to many of these veterans. It seems that soon after the conclusion of the Mexican war congress passed a bill giving three months extra pay to all officers and soldiers in that war. It appears that many of those entitled to that compensation for some reasons did not then draw it. They are still entitled to three months pay of the same salary they received when in actual service. All who are entitled to this pay will find no difficulty in collecting it at once. It is little, but it will be very acceptable to many of these veterans.

A RAILROAD HORROR.

What Mr. W. H. Clayton Says of the Bridge Disaster Near Selma.

Mr. W. H. Clayton, superintendent of this division of the Southern express company, has just returned from the scene of the late railroad disaster near Selma, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad. Mr. Clayton himself escaped this accident by a very close margin. He was at Birmingham, on business for the company, and was waiting for the train to take him to Selma. Some unexpected business came up and detained him, so that the fatal train left without him. Mr. Clayton has a host of friends all over Georgia, who congratulate him on his escape. Had he taken that train Atlanta might have lost one of her best and most promising citizens, and the express one of its most sagacious and faithful superintendents.

Mr. Clayton describes the scenes at the wreck as horrible. The bridge was over thirty feet high, and the middle span dropped through. The engine had already passed over, when the express car and first passenger car broke through, jerking loose from the engine and leaving it in safety. The two cars fell thirty feet right athwart the creek, damming it up, and of course causing the water to rise rapidly. The passengers were drowned—that is, the most of them who were killed at all. One young man, Mr. George Evans, was caught between two cars and held as if in a vise. He was in an upright position, and pinioned there, had to stand and see the waters rising inch by inch about him until they came to his shoulders, then his neck, then his head, and finally over his mouth, nostrils, eyes and head. His sufferings must have been indescribably severe.

The sleeping-car was pitched headlong through the broken span, but the end struck the wreck and balanced, leaving the rear end still resting on the broken buttress of the bridge. It happened that there was a partition across the car, which broke the fall of the passengers—those in the rear end only falling to the partition, and those below it only falling, of course, half the length of the car. If there had been no partition some of the passengers on this car must have been killed. As it was they were all hurt, more or less. It is a notable fact that the engineer who pulled this train was once before the engineer of a train that went through a bridge. He escaped unhurt both times. He is a careful official and no blame can attach to him.

The Advantages to Atlanta in Building the Georgia Western Railroad to Gadsden.

Gadsden Times.

Atlanta has outstripped all southern cities in its rapid growth and advancement in wealth. But the time has now arrived when Chattanooga will surpass her in manufacturing iron and other material. This is all owing to the cost of coal and iron ore being greater to Atlanta than to Chattanooga. This is a great desideratum in Atlanta. The only way for Atlanta to have as cheap or cheaper coal and iron ore than Chattanooga is for her to build the Georgia Western railroad to Gadsden. This road is now graded to Douglasville, twenty-five miles from Atlanta, and within seventy miles of Gadsden. The route from Douglasville to Gadsden is over a comparative smooth country, free from mountains, and the road could be built at one-half less cost than to the Warrior coal fields and iron mines. To reach those fields and mines, mountains would have to be tunnelled and high hills excavated. It is as rugged country and expensive route as could be found in the state through which to build a railroad. Again, it is over one hundred and twenty-five miles from Douglasville to those points. The cost of building a road over this route would be tremendous, and not as great advantages would be gained by Atlanta as she would acquire to build the road to Gadsden. On the line of the corporate limits of Gadsden is an inexhaustible mountain of as rich red hematite iron ore as can be found on the continent. Many other as rich beds of ore can be found in the vicinity of Gadsden. This ore can be raised and delivered on the cars for fifty cents a ton. There are parties here ready to make contracts to deliver large quantities at this price, and will give security to fill the same. The iron men of Chattanooga and south Pittsburg have examined all the iron beds in Alabama and on the Tennessee river, and they are convinced that the ore in this vicinity is as rich and can be raised and delivered on the cars cheaper than anywhere else. Those gentlemen are now procuring the ore with which to supply their furnaces at Chattanooga from our mines, and now have large forces working the same at Attalla.

Adjacent to this iron ore lies an inexhaustible supply of as fine coal for furnaces and manufacturing purposes as can be found on the continent. We have citizens who will enter into contracts with security to fill the same, to raise this coal in as large quantities as desired and delivered at the mines for fifty cents per ton, or on the cars at one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

If Atlanta will build this railroad she will have the same source from which to procure her iron ore as Chattanooga, her most formidable arrival in manufacturing, and will have an inexhaustible supply of coal as cheap or cheaper than Chattanooga now has.

There are other advantages Atlanta will derive from building this road to Gadsden that she can realize from no other point. The East Alabama and Cincinnati railroad is graded from here to Guntersville, on the Tennessee river, and can be made ready for the iron at a very trifling cost. The Tennessee river will be open to navigation so soon as the Muscle Shoals are cleared out, which will be within eighteen months. At Guntersville will be water communication then with the Mississippi and all its tributaries. By the building of this road all these avenues of trade and wealth would be open to Atlanta. The Coosa river will open to navigation within the next five years. From Gadsden there would then be opened to Atlanta water communication with New Orleans, Mobile and the West Indies, as well as all other foreign ports. All her supplies of coffee, sugar, molasses, fruits, and many other articles would be delivered at Gadsden from boats direct from Mobile and New Orleans. When the road passes beyond the Sand mountain between Gadsden and Guntersville, it will penetrate as rich mines of brown hematite as can be found on the continent.

At Gadsden Atlanta would find the finest and cheapest lumber in the southern country, and a supply that ages cannot exhaust. The road would also penetrate the great timber section of the Coosa river. The laps of the trees felled for saw-logs would produce an unlimited supply of charcoal for the manufacture of iron and other purposes. It would also cross the cotton region of the Coosa valley and the Tennessee river, which would throw into the market of Atlanta from fifty to one hundred thousand bales of cotton annually. The trade between this section and Atlanta would be immense. More advantages are to be obtained by Atlanta building the Georgia Western road to Gadsden than to any other point in Alabama. She would gain all the coal and iron advantages here as at any other point, besides the additional advantages of the navigation and trade of the Coosa and Tennessee rivers. We present these as some of the reasons and advantages why this road should be built to Gadsden. We invite the immediate examination of the same by the people of Atlanta, and trust they will give us a call before locating their line to any other point.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving their full line of

Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,

CARPET STORE,

—AND—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A Superb Celebration for Next Week.

On next Monday night, March 17, the national day of Ireland will be celebrated in DeGive's opera house by our Celtic fellow-citizens and their friends of other races. This day has always been one of pleasure, especially in Atlanta, where its celebration has been participated in by all classes, and where the day is looked forward to with much interest. The arrangements for the coming occasion are perfect, and the night will mark a new era in our popular demonstrations.

The orator of the day, ex-Senator Miller, is a gentleman of polished style, scholarly attainments and pleasing oratorical powers. He possesses such a fund of wit and genial pleasantry as will be sure to entertain, while his matured thought and quick apprehension will be sure to furnish much instruction. By those who know, it is claimed that the doctor will eclipse all his former attempts, and will win the highest plaudits as a popular orator.

The musical exercises, of course, cannot fail to be good in such good hands as those of Mr. R. J. McCrystal. He has a new and popular ballad, which he will sing for the first time on that occasion.

Of Mrs. Madden, whose fingers of almost inspiration will give life to the piano, it is only necessary to state that she will be there. To attempt to praise her work would be supererogation, for every one in Atlanta knows that she is at home upon the keys.

Several other parties will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion, whose names will be given hereafter.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—An immense arrival at the Kimball yesterday.

—Mr. J. B. Owen, of Cuthbert, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

—Hon. B. C. Yancey and Mr. John White, of Athens, are visiting Atlanta.

Mr. Clark Blakely, of Griffin, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. B. H. Bigham, of LaGrange, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. T. Warren Akin, of Cartersville, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. J. M. High and Mr. Samuel H. Dye, of Madison, are in the city.

—Mr. J. R. Turner, of Washington, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. Ellis, of LaGrange, is among the guests of the Kimball.

—Mr. T. J. Pickett, of Thomaston, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. L. Chapman, of Crawfordville, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. W. D. Hill, of Macon, is sojourning in this city.

—Mr. A. J. Driver, of West Point, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. R. D. Adair, a merchant from Greenville, Georgia, is in the city.

—Mrs. Lit Bloodworth left yesterday on a visit to relatives in Hampton.

—Captain Harry Jackson has gone to Little Rock, Arkansas, on professional business.

—Miss Jane Reese, who has been spending some weeks in the city, left yesterday to visit friends in Columbia county.

—Mrs. Harry Jackson and children, accompanied by Miss Birdie Cobb, of Athens, left the city yesterday for Savannah.

—Mrs. C. C. Kibbee, of Hawkinsville, daughter of Mr. Clint Taylor, of this city, is at the Kimball on a visit to her father.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of the Flint circuit, and Mr. W. H. Williams, of Griffin, are in the city.

—Hon. Amos T. Akerman, of Cartersville, is attending the sessions of the United States courts.

—Mr. W. A. Kelly, one of the leading citizens of Monticello, Ga., is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mrs. General T. R. R. Cobb, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city, returned to her home in Athens on yesterday.

—Mrs. Blount, the estimable wife of Congressman James Blount, of the sixth district, passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington, D. C.

—Mr. A. H. Gray, of Catoosa county, was in the city yesterday. He was on his return home after spending a short visit in Macon.

—Mr. Joseph Eubank, agent of Blind Tom, has made dates for the appearance of Tom, March 18 and 19, giving two evening entertainments and one matinee.

—At a regular meeting of the Atlanta Cadets, held Monday night, Messrs. J. F. Wiley, J. W. Payne and J. L. Glenn, jr., were elected members of the company.

—Mrs. Etta H. Knowles, of Boston, who was here with the quintette club, of that city, has been elected an honorary member of the Gate City guards.

POLICE POINTS.

—The fines imposed at the police court yesterday morning amounted to $25.

—Chicken thieves are by no means on the decrease in numbers.

—Amos Butler was arrested by Captain Connolly, of the police force, yesterday upon a charge of larceny. Amos will have a hearing to-day.

—As the first of April approaches, the police are putting forward extra diligence and are attending to their duties in the best of style.

—A negro by the name of Richard Moultrie was arrested by Officer Parish, of the police force, yesterday for stealing a base ball from a store on Whitehall street. The case will be heard by Justice Tanner to-day.

—Officer Johnson, of the police force, picked up on the streets yesterday a handsome linen lawn handkerchief with lace border. There was a gold clasp attached to the handkerchief.

—The chinchilla overcoat taken from William McCaney (col.) by Captain Flynn, of the police force, was yesterday claimed by Mr. E. P. Porcher, of this city. The negro was yesterday tried by Justice Tanner, and committed to jail to await a final hearing. The evidence proved that the coat was stolen from the residence of Major J. Gadsden King, on Ivy street.

—Officer Pink Manley, of the police force, arrested Monday John Wheeler and Abe Lincoln Thompson upon a charge of having burglarized the store of Mr. Isaac Elsas, on Broad street. The two prisoners were negro boys of small size and aged seven and ten years. Yesterday they were carried before Justice Tanner. Although the evidence elicited on trial showed that one of the defendants was under age, it brought to light the fact that each of them was old in sin. Justice Tanner, after hearing the evidence, committed John Wheeler to jail to await trial and discharged Abe Lincoln Thompson for reason of the fact that he was under age.

—"There are Millions in It," said a druggist when asked about Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; "it is difficult for me to keep up stock of same, for it sells faster than I can procure it." Price, 25 cents. 243

Y. M. L. A.

More than the Needed Fifty Life Members Already Secured.

It will be remembered that some months ago THE CONSTITUTION announced that the directors of the Young Men's library had determined if possible to raise a fund of $2,500 to be passed as the annual surplus to the building fund. It had been decided that it was best to have no library fair, and yet the directors were determined that an addition should be made to the building fund. This fund, amounting to about $7,000, has been raised within the past few years, each administration adding something—never less than $1,000. It was thought by President Bain that the best way was to secure life members, who would pay $50 down, and thus obtain a liberation from all annual dues. There were only seven life members who had been up to the time that the new movement was put under way. It has been hard work, but at last the work is done. The names of fifty-three men, aggregating $2,650, have been secured, and it is possible that the report made on the first of April will cover 60 names and carry the total up to $3,000. It is probable that the whole of this amount can be placed to the building fund. This will be a triumph for Mr. Bain's administration, not surpassed, if equaled, by any of his predecessors. It is proper to say, too, that most of this work has been done by Mr. Bain, assisted by Librarian Harmon and Vice-President Brown.

In addition to the above during the present year the "Library Pictorial Gallery" has been established, and at least $2,000 worth of portraits made the property of the association. This amount of money could not have been better appropriated than put in these pictures; and they have established what will in a few years be the most valuable collection of portraits found in the southern states. It is intended to include all illustrious Georgians. The gallery already embraces all the chief-justices the state ever had—Lumpkin, Brown, Lochrane, and Warner. Our present United States senators are also in the gallery. The collection is very valuable and has the advantage of presenting the best portraits of the distinguished subjects that they ever had painted.

Besides this $2,650 of surplus and the $2,000 worth of pictures, the association has added largely in books to the library during the year. Only last week an order of $100 worth of books was sent off to be filled at once. Altogether the year has been a bright one for the library, and the reports of the president and his committee will make a good showing. It may be said that the directors have been for some time on the lookout for a proper site for a library building, and at one time came within a few hundred dollars of buying one of the most available corners in the center of the city. It is said that the friends of Vice-President Brown will press him for the presidency next May, and that one of the points of his administration will be that a lot will be bought for the building of the library's permanent home.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Report Had and an Important Resolution Adopted.

The board of police commissioners met Monday night last. Mr. Charles Hancock and Dr. W. L. Goldsmith, who were recently elected to the board, were sworn in as members of the body. Mr. G. T. Dodd was re-elected chairman of the body, and Dr. W. L. Goldsmith was again made the secretary of the board.

Chief Anderson submitted his report for the month of February, showing the workings of the police force for that month. The report showed that 292 arrests had been made during that month.

After general discussion of police matters the following resolution was offered by Commissioner E. Y. Clarke, seconded by Dr. W. L. Goldsmith, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the officers and men of the police force report from observation made in the performance of their duty that the carts are insufficient to remove the garbage, refused matter and dead animal bodies in the yards and streets of the city, the board feel it their duty to report the information to the general council, that such additional measures may be adopted as in their wisdom may seem best to protect the health of the city from this source of danger, and pass such additional ordinances for enforcement by the police as may be deemed necessary.

The chief of police is hereby directed to transmit this resolution to the general council without delay.

The board then adjourned.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1879.

Coweta Circuit	15	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Rome Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	13
Cherokee Circuit	6	Eastern Circuit	20
Augusta Circuit	12	Atlanta Circuit	30
Middle Circuit	6		

COWETA CIRCUIT.

After delivering opinions, court resumed the regular order of business.

No. 1. Argument concluded.
No. 2. Devine vs. Bailey. Trover, from Campbell. Argued. R. T. Dorsey; L. S. Roan, for plaintiff in error. T. W. Latham, for defendant.
No. 3. Snowden vs. Grice. Certiorari, from Campbell. Geo. Latham, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Latham, court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

United States District Court.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

CIRCUIT COURT.

This court met in session at 10 o'clock yesterday, and transacted the following business:

United States vs. William Winters, charged with removing distilled spirits. Bond forfeited.

DISTRICT COURT.

This court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and the following business was transacted during the day's session:

United States vs. Andrew J. Keener, charged with illicit wholesaling and retailing distilled spirits. Case tried, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

United States vs. Edward Brown, charged with illicit retailing. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. Arthur Owensby, charged with illicit distilling. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Harriet Mullen, charged with retailing distilled spirits. Nol prossed.

United States vs. John Tippen, charged with illicit distilling, etc. Case tried and argument submitted to the jury, who had not found a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

Reducing Salaries.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad company this morning resolutions were introduced providing for a general reduction in the salaries of all employees; for placing upon all the roads operated by the Pennsylvania railroad company, their own express to the exclusion of all other express companies; for placing upon their roads their own parlor, palace and sleeping cars to the exclusion of the Pullman company; for prohibiting the issuing of passes, except to employees of the road, and then only when traveling on business of the company.

Boyton's Long Swim.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Captain Paul Boyton left Maysville at 12 o'clock night before last, on his way down the Ohio river, and reached this city at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He narrowly escaped being run down by the steamer Telegraph, and traveled the greater portion of the night in a pelting rain and against strong head winds. He was met above the city by a boat load of people and escorted to the mail line wharf-boat, below the suspension bridge, where he emerged from the water.

Seining for Fish.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 11.—In the motion which was made in the house of commons to-day for all correspondence relative to the practice of mackerel seining in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the debate on this motion, which was participated in by almost every representative of a maritime constituency, it was shown that the practice of purse seining by the American fishermen in the gulf of St. Lawrence threatened to destroy the valuable fisheries of the gulf waters.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

The Eighteenth Regiment Ordered Off—The Postal Service—The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall arrived here this afternoon. He will actively commence the speakership campaign to-morrow, having engaged quarters at the National hotel. Captain Blackburn is receiving numerous friends at Willard's. His rooms were crowded last night. The supporters of both of these gentlemen appear equally sanguine. At this time, however, all that is said upon the chances of either of the candidates is to be regarded as speculative. Candidates for other offices under the two houses are increasing, and there are prospects of exceeding animated canvasses before the end of the week.

General Sherman has notified the Eighteenth infantry to be at Yankton, Dakota, by April 1. Steamers will there be in readiness to convey the regiment to Montana, where they will be employed in building the new post of Fort Assinaboine, on one of the tributaries of Milk river, near the British boundary. Six companies of the second cavalry will be sent to this point for scouting purposes during the building of the post. The post is for the protection of settlers in the northwest against Sitting Bull.

The general superintendent of railway mail service has issued a circular letter to all division superintendents informing them that in order to make up the deficiency in the service of $22,000 before the expiration of the current fiscal years it is necessary to further reduce the force, and requesting them to examine their force and report the number of employees which can be spared in each division.

There have, up to-day, been thirty thousand applications for the arrearage of pensions provided for in the bill passed at the late session, and the original applications are increasing 60 per cent. The pension bureau is now busy sorting these applications, and will not begin acting upon them until the 25th of this month, when they will be adjudicated and certificates issued in the order of the receipt of the applications. At this office the applications are coming in at the rate of 400 a day, and it is estimated that there will be 50,000 in all, of which about 35,000 will be allowed. Of these about 12,000 will be to widows, although the applications by widows will be larger than that, but as by marriage many have lost the benefit of a pension, not all will be allowed. After the twenty-fifth of this month it is expected to adjudicate and issue certificates at the rate of 10,000 a month, which is about as many as the commissioner can sign in that space of time. The first notification a pensioner will have of the allowance of his arrearage will be the receipt of the certificate which entitles him to the money. As the cases will average about $600, this would be distributing $7,000,000 a month. The appropriation made by congress was $27,000,000 in round numbers, which will come very near meeting the outside estimate arrearage for those already on the rolls.

A California Straw.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—At Oakland municipal election yesterday the vote was very heavy. The citizens elected five councilmen and five school trustees and the workingmen two councilmen and one school trustee. The vote for mayor was close, the citizens' nominee probably being elected. In the municipal election in Selina the citizens elected the full ticket except one councilman and one school trustee.

Special to Ham Dealers and Consumers.

As there are many inferior and common sweet-pickle hams being palmed off as genuine sugar-cured, we have thought best to warn dealers and consumers against the imposition, and at the same time call attention to our famous

MAGNOLIA HAMS,

regarding the excellence of which there can be no question. For sixteen years they have been subjected to the severest tests in all climates, and have attained the highest reputation wherever used. Like everything of really superior quality, they have steadily and firmly grown in favor, and now our warmest competitors are almost ready to concede the superiority of which the general public has long since been aware.

From a cure of 7,500 hams in 1863 they have annually increased, and in 1878 the distribution of these hams amounted to 375,000 pieces, the largest cure ever made of strictly winter sugar-cured, canvased hams. Even this unprecedented number was not equal to the demand.

We cure under what we consider the best formula known, and with the purest and most expensive ingredients. No expense is spared in handling, and everything is done known to the ham-curers' art to render them absolutely perfect. They are cut in the interest of the consumer, avoiding all waste; cured uniformly, and are just as represented—the perfection of sugar-cured hams. That there may be no doubt as to their quality, we, with entire confidence, guarantee them to be unsurpassed in cut, cure, delicacy of flavor and style of package by any hams in the world. We believe them without equal, and the universal favor with which they have been accepted would justify this conclusion. There is no economy to either the dealer or consumer in using the cheaply cured imitations when at a shade higher price the MAGNOLIA can be obtained.

We do not pretend to compete in price with the poor grades that, with high-sounding names and flaming labels, are being pressed on Southern buyers, for we cannot furnish a choice article at the price of cheaply and carelessly cured meats; but we say to all who appreciate a real delicacy, that, quality considered, even at a considerably higher figure, MAGNOLIAS are actually the cheapest. The dealer who sells Magnolias will find them more ready sale. The consumer is compensated in the excellence of flavor. Dealers can order them direct from us through Fears & Jones, Atlanta, Ga., and always at as low prices as such cure can be furnished. Consumers may prevent their grocers furnishing them poor hams at full prices, as many are inclined to do, by calling for MAGNOLIAS, and thereby compelling them to keep the "best, which are always the cheapest."

McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1879.
346 feb18 d1m wed fri & wky2t

A Word with Practical People.

The climate of some parts of the South seems to peculiarly foster three special scourges of the general health; these are yellow fever, periodically; malarial fever and consumption or premature decline always. The result of all of them, when not rapidly fatal, is complete prostration of the whole system, and in most cases, utter inability to derive restoration from the nourishment of ordinary food. Then the Doctors all say, the only thing the stomach and pancreas, and liver, can accept and turn into vitalizing blood and solid fibre is Cod Liver Oil, or rather Scott's Emulsion of the Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This is a finer nutrient than the Oil alone, and is besides a splendid tonic, and then it has not the least disagreeable taste or odor, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed & wky3m

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
202 mar7 d1w fri sun wed & w1t

"Dooley's Yeast Powder"

Is indorsed by the highest authority in America—the eminent Professor Doremus, of New York City, who certifies that:

"I have analyzed the bread made with Dooley's Yeast Powder and find it free from Alum or any other deleterious substance."
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College."

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
292 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Demerist's "What to Wear" Spring edition. Every lady should have a copy; 15 cents, postage free, to any address. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d4t sun wed fri sun

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

The Portfolio of Fashions, Demorest's spring styles for 1879; fifteen cents by mail, postage free. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d4t sun wed fri sun

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y

—W. H. Brotherton's closing out sale is still the center of attraction judging from the crowds seen in his store since the closing out sale commenced. He is determined to close out his stock by May 1st, as his store house will be torn down at that time for the purpose of erecting the finest retail store house in Georgia. Call early if you wish to secure bargains. mar12 d1t

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y

No Medicine

Has ever been invented to prevent death! The best that can be done is to assist nature in keeping the functions of the body in a condition of health while life lasts. For biliousness liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all stomachic disorders take Mott's Liver Pills.
70 mar12 d&w1w

Commonwealth Distribution Co.
Continued Success and Increased Popularity.

The 8th Drawing at Louisville, Ky., March 31st.

AND NOW COMES THE 8TH, on March 31st. These Drawings are now conceded to be the standard ones of the Day. Endorsements and expressions of confidence come from all of the Country. Prizes from $30,000 down to $10, will be distributed on 31st inst. Even on approximation prizes $2 will pay $10. Now is the time to invest, the rush for tickets is unprecedented; they cost only $2; on receipt of which amount they will be forwarded with dispatch. Address orders to T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
209 mar12 d&w1t

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

AGENTS WANTED for Zell's celebrated Encyclopedia, in every county in Georgia and Florida. Apply to H. F. Bond, No. 10 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. mar12 d1t

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 5 cases, slightly damaged by water) Linen Lawns at 5c. 100 doz. 40-inch Towels at 10c. each. 50 doz. pure Linen Towels at 75c. a dozen. 100 Bone Corset at 40c. worth 85c. 50 doz. ladies Silk Ties at 15 and 20c., worth 25 and 35c. 75 dozen Silk Bows for ladies wear, at 10 and 15c., worth 25 to 40c. 1 case 11-4 White Quilts at 49c., worth $1. 5 cases black and colored real French Buntings at 15 and 16⅔c., worth 25 and 35c. 5 pieces Black Silk at 65c., worth $1. 500 pieces Everlasting Trimming at less than cost. 1,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7c. and up to $1 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 25c. Hemp Carpet at 15c. Be sure and call on us. 133 mch9 tf

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.
CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

—If you wish your Garden to produce well use the Garden and Farm Fertilizer. Sold by Geo. W. Scott & Co., No. 17 Broad street, in large and small packages. See advertisement in this paper.
116 mar8 d5t

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Wooden-ware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

1879. SPRING. 1879.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
TAKE PLEASURE IN
ANNOUNCING their SPRING OPENING
MONDAY, MARCH 10th, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Domestic Department.

In this department will be found a full and complete line of Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Ginghams and Checks, at New York manufacturing prices.
4-4 Sea Islands at 4c.
Bleachings from 4½c up.
4-4 Cambrics, equally as good as Lonsdale, at 9c
10-4 Sheeting, soft finish, as low as 18c per yard.
Examine and price all goods in this department before buying elsewhere.

Dress Goods and Silk Department.

We are in receipt of all the latest importations in Fancy Dress Goods, also full lines of Black and Colored Buntings, which we will offer at astonishingly low prices.
Black Silks as low as 65c—worth $1.00.
50 pieces Summer Silks, lower than elsewhere.
Full lines in Gray and Black Goods.

Sundries.

We call special attention to a large stock of PARASOLS.
4-4 Union Linen Lawns at 8c—worth 15c.
Solid Colored Lawns at 8c—worth 20c.
The above goods are worthy of inspection.

Cassimere and Jeans Department.

Gentlemen can find all the latest importations such as Broad Cloths in Black, Blue and Brown, Black Doeskins, Matlisee Goods, Trecots, Diagonals, and an immense assortment of Fancy Cassimeres.
In this department we have this year the best line ever brought to this city and at the lowest prices. Please call and look at our goods.

Carpet Department.

Just received, 100 pieces best quality Brussels, also 75 pieces Ingrains, 2 and 3-Plys, which we offer at prices to suit the times.
Hemp Carpets 15c.
Ingrains 25c.
Window Shades 62½c—Fixtures included.
Matting 18c. All other goods proportionately low.

White Goods.

Full lines Piques, Marseilles, Nainsooks, Swiss, Jaconets, Towels, Table Damask, Napkins, Quilts, etc., at prices which defy competition.

IN HOSIERY and NOTIONS we offer all the latest novelties at the very lowest figures.

To the Wholesale Cash Trade!

We offer to cash buyers any goods in our line BIGGER BARGAINS than even New York Jobbers can, and we respectfully invite them to our establishment for an inspection.

All retail orders amounting to over $10.00 will be sent by Express, FREE OF CHARGE, to any part of the State.

☞Samples sent to the country, if desired.

Respectfully, FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
133 mar9 d12m 38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Grand Opening.

Monday, March 10th, Demorest's Patterns spring styles. Wheeler & Wilson Office, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d4t sun wed fri sun

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1879.

T O W Simpson, Washington; L E Hooker, N Y; R S Ruth, H K Flemidg, Baltimore; C N Brown, J F Wootten, Dalton; Mrs Seiber, Boston; J A Vaughn, Ohio; Arthur H Gray, Ringgold; E T Mudge, Baltimore; J B Owens, Cuthbert; J J Sulliyan, Ga; O P Herrington, Albany; J S Wyat, Hampton; Morgan Callaway, Miss M Callaway, Oxford, Ga; O D Kennebrew, Augusta; John White, Athens, Ga; J H Lynch, Philadelphia; T C Caskin, Memphis; T R Jones, Cass Station; D F Allford, Trion Factory; J C Hicks, Ga; T Warren Akin, Cartersaille; W N Redford, Virginia; J E Dog, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs W G Rathborn, England; B C Yancey, Athens; W C Grasty, Boston; Clark and Blakely, Griffin; George Latham, Fairburn; J F Mann, Griffin; A G Shermak, N Y; W K Wyatt, Dubuque, Iowa; B Lockwood, N Y; Wm J Whaling, Chicago; D P Hill, Ga; Mrs C L Wagstaff and Son, LaFayette; Mrs C C Kibbee, Hawkinsville; W B Crouch, Baltimore; Wallace Trammell, Griffin; John A Purdue, Thomas Egleston, Ga R T Hstch, N Y; G W Montgomery, N Y; Eugene Sanders, Mobile; J W Perogy, Philadelphia; Geo Stinson, Joseph Sippili, Thos Warhurst, W J Hawkins, Miss J A Hawkins, N Y; Mr and Mrs W L Scudder, Chicago; B H Bignam, LaGrange; J A Starling, W B Shepperd, Ga; J R Dunlap, Mobile; Thos C Carson, Pittsburg; J J H Smith, Baltimore; J R Turner, Washington; J M High, Madison; S Affelder, Md; W A Kelly, Social Circle; J H Kelly, Monticello; J F Harris, N Y; J Ellis, LaGrange; C T Zockey, Ga; J T Connelly, Augusta; Saml H Dye, Madison; R Adair, J S Holliday, Miss May Peters, H McBride.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1879.

Henry Fletcher, Chicago; J C Dickson and wife, Louisville; H W J Ham, Gainesville; M Cheatham, Nashville; P A S C; R Creese, Covington; W Brown, N O; R N Ely, Ga; E Worwick, Oxford; S Harris, Athens; E P Hops, Nebraska; J H Kingman, St Louis; D M Valentine, N Y; J W B Nattinger, Philadelphia; J A McKoun, Jonesboro; A A Schatz, Charlestown; J S Whiting, Port Royal; A G Wagener, Richmond; G E Campbell, Macon; W C Adelsperger, N O; J S Younkers, Chicago; J J Oberfield, Miss; R P Douglass, Cincinnati; W O Frankenfield, Albany; J R Hoagland, West Pt; C A Barclay, Baltimore; Mrs Julia M Holmes, N Y; J K Wilson, Knoxville; Mr and Mrs M W Fuller, nurse and children, Chicago; Miss Davis, sister and servant, Philadelphia; Miss Duncan and servant, Washington; Mrs Lynch, child and servant, Augusta; Wm R Boyd, Savannah; Hugh Campbell, N Y; W C Gholson, LaGrange; R M Titswout, N Y; R D Adair, Frank Banning, Ga; Frank P Bonney, Charlotte; R R Hargis, Dalton; H Booth, Alabama; Jab Russell, Augusta; Morgan Jones, Jonesboro; T L McWhorter, Attock; S W Harris, Carrollton; J A Varner, Arkansas; R L Cowan, St Louis.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ALSTON—The funeral services of Colonel R. A. Alston will be held from the Methodist church in Decatur, at 2 o'clock on Thursday next. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Special cars will leave the city at 1 o'clock on Thursday, and return at 4 o'clock, in order to accommodate those from the city who may wish to attend.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 260 feb14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 11, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying ....100 | Selling 100½
EXCHANGE—
Buying at ....par | Selling ....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	68@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	70@ 73	Macon City	45@ 56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@105
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@102
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	80@ 82	South Wes R. R.	101@103
Central R. R.	74@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	104@106		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 11—Noon.—Stocks quiet. Money 3@4. Exchange—long $4.86¾; short $4.89. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Evening.—Money 4. Exchange $4.86¼@$4.86½. Governments quiet; new fives 104⅜. State Bonds dull. Stocks irregular.

N. Y. Central	115⅞	Chicago & N. W.	54½
Erie	25	Preferred	85⅝
Lake Shore	71¼	Rock Island	129
Illinois Central	81	Western Union	104⅝
Pittsburg	91½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ....$116,567,138 Currency....$47,605,820

LONDON, March 11—noon p.m.—Street rate 2⅝, which is ⅝ below bank.

PARIS, March 11.—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 10c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 11, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton dull; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	98
Air Line Railroad	58
Georgia Railroad	69
Central Railroad	00
Western and Atlantic Railroad	1
West Point Railroad	34
Total	260
Receipts previously	81,701
Total	81,961
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	82,062

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	467
Shipments previously	77,054
Total	77,521
Stock on hand	4,541

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—noon—Cotton a shade firmer: middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 7,500; American 7,450; futures opened firm; buyers at last night's prices; uplands, low middling clause, March delivery 5 13-32; April and May delivery 5 7-16; May and June delivery 5 15-32; June and July delivery 5 17-32; July and August delivery 5 19-32; futures are now weaker; free sellers at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1:30 p. m.—Futures offering, free.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—4:00 p.m.—Sales to-day included 9,450 bales American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—5:00 p. m.—Futures weaker; free sellers at last quotation.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Noon—Cotton ... sales 233 bales; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 9⅞; futures steady.
March ....9.73 May ....
April ....9.87 June ....

NEW YORK, March 11.—Evening—Cotton ... sales 153 bales; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 9⅞; exports to Great Britain 5,5..; France ...; 4,283; continent 9,527; net receipts to-day ...; gross 2,719; futures closed steady; sales ... bales.
March ....9.76@9.77 July ....
April ....9.90@9.91 August ....
May ....10.07@10.08 September ....
June ....10.22@10.23 October ....
Consolidated net receipts ....

GALVESTON, March 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary ...; net receipts 855 bales; gross —; sales 1,5..; stock 55,681; exports to Great Britain 4,401; coastwise 349 bales.

NORFOLK, March 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¼; net receipts 1,431 bales; gross —; stock ...; sales 270; exports coastwise 1,371.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Cotton firm; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9½; good ordinary 9...; receipts none; gross 1,337; sales 329; stock 7,8..; exports coastwise 30.

BOSTON, March 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 9⅞; low middlings 9½; good ordinary ...; receipts 1,156 bales; gross 3,638; sales none; stock 3,208.

WILMINGTON, March 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary ...; net receipts 123 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,708.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Cotton quiet, firm; middlings 9⅞; low middlings 9...; ordinary 7¾; net receipts 109 bales; gross ...; to spinners 201; stock 9,221.

SAVANNAH, March 11—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary ...; receipts 333 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock ...; exports coastwise 292.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11—Cotton strong, higher; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9...; ordinary 8¾; net receipts 8,754 bales; gross ...; sales 4,000; stock 273,093; exports to France ...; continent 9,527.

MOBILE, March 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary ...; receipts 264 bales; gross —; sales 800; stock ...; exports coastwise 46.

MEMPHIS, March 11—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; net receipts 2,420 bales; shipments 1,4..; 2,000; stock 58,921.

AUGUSTA, March 11—Cotton quiet and ...; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary ...; net receipts 136 bales; sales —; shipments ...

CHARLESTON, March 11—Cotton steady; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary ...; net receipts 850 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 26,086.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—9c.
BUTTER—choice 18@20; common to fair 12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 22½ ... 15@18c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good and 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle ... North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 15a$1 30.
WHEAT BRAN—90@95.
OATS—45; seed 50a60.
HAY—$1 00; Clover none.
CORN—62½@65.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Planting $3.75@4.00; Sweet ... per bushel; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 09.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile ... crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government ... 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C ...; tra C 8¾; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans ...
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; ... $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50a$...
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams ...
GREEN MEATS—none.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 6; clear sides ...
LARD—Tierces 8½; buckets 9¼; refined ...
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 0..
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak ... 35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00@... doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 ℔s 13; 1¾ ℔s 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9¾; ... brics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings ... $3.50 ... brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings ... bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns ...

Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular, owing to the agitation of the tax question in congress; trade is very light. Stock on hand at present small. Very common and unreliable ...; common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra ...; dium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch ... a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; ... extra or Log Cabin $1.00; Leatherwood $1.0..; ... ural leaf $1.00; Calhoun $1.25; Cook's extra ... fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4.50 ... Apples, northern $4.00; Oranges, Florida $... $3.50 ℔ 100; Messino $3.50 ℔ box; Cocoanuts ... Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box ... rants 7⅛a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@0; Filberts ... @15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Flour slightly in buyers favor; very light export and home trade demand; in instances 5@10c lower; southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower, irregular and unsettled; business mainly speculative; ungraded winter red $1.04@$1.13; No. 3 do. $1.0..; No. 2 do. $1.15½@$1.16. Corn dull and lower; very limited trade for export and home use; ungraded 45½@46; No. 3, 44½; No. 2, 45...

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour quiet and ... Wheat unsettled, active, weak and lower; ... Chicago spring 91¾; gilt-edge 91⅞ April; ... May; No. 3 Chicago spring 81. Corn in ... demand, but weak and lower; cash 32; gilt-edge ... 33½ cash; 32¼ April; 36¼ May. Oats quiet and firm. Pork in fair demand and higher; cash $... April $9.72½@$9.75; May $9.85@$9.87½. Lard active and firm; cash 6.44; April 6.47½; May ... @6.55; June 6.60@6.62½. Bulk Meats steady and stronger; shoulders 3.60; short rib 4.80; short clear 4.90. Whisky steady at $1.04. At the close Wheat was fairly active and a shade higher: April ... May 95⅞. Corn in good demand and a shade higher. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork ... but not quotably higher. Lard firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 11—Flour quiet; prices maintained only on light supply. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.02½ cash; $1.02... March; $1.03⅞ April; $1 04@$1.04½ May; No. 3 ... fall 98½; No. 2 spring 89 bid. Corn active and lower; No. 2 mixed 32¾@33 cash; 33... April 33½@33¾; May 34½; closing at ... for June. Oats firm for cash; options lower; ... 26¼@26¾ cash; 25⅛@25¾ April; 25½ May. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork stronger; jobbing at $9.75@$9.85. Lard dull and nominal at ... Bulk Meats nominally unchanged; clear ribs ... clear sides 4.80. Bacon dull and unchanged; ... clear rib 5.15; clear sides 5.25. Sweet Pickled Hams, 15¼ ℔s average, 7¼ April.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat weaker and lower; red ... amber 98@$1.03. Corn quiet; white 36; mixed 38. Oats firm; in good demand; white 30; ... 28. Rye steadier; good demand at 53. Pork ... at $10.25. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces ... do. in kegs 8½. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; clear sides 5. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4⅝; clear rib 5½; clear sides 5⅝@5¾. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9½.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Flour quiet and without decided change. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; western dull and heavy; southern red $1.18; amber $1.20@$1.22; No. 2 Pennsylvania $1.15½@$1.16½. No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1.13¼@$1.13⅜; April $1.13⅞@... May $1.14⅛@$1.14⅜. Corn, southern active and higher; western active and easy; southern white 51@52; yellow 44⅛@45.